THERLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN W. VOORHIS, Merchant Tailor, South side Main Street,

FRANKFORT, KY., IIAS just received his large and a mensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods, Consisting of Cloths, Passimeres, and Vestings, of the last quality, and of the last styles and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-an's entire wardrobe. # "All work warranted to be as well done, and in as good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country."

\*\*NO Fit so Sale.44

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SIMPSON & SCOTT, Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

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A. J. JAMES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house feb26 w&t-wtf JOHN M. HARLAN,

Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT, KY. Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan. JOHN RODMAN,

Attorney at Law, ST. CLAIR STREET, Two doors North of the Court-House, FRANKFORT, KY

JAMES P. METCALF, Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

P. U. MAJOR, Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT, KY. (FFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th Jucicial Itistrict. Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all after courts held in Frankfort.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK, Attorneys at Law, FR NKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in copartnership in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Creatic Courts of the adjoining counties, jan4 wat-with

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY. Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, HY.

WILL practice law in all the Conts in Frankfort and the adjoining countles. Office on St. Clair deet wat wat with the bridge.

JOHN E. HAMILTON, Attorney and Counselor at Law,

N. E. CORNEH SCOTT AND FOURTH STS., COVINGTON, KY. LL practice in the counties of Kenson, Camphelt, Pendlet in, and Hoone.

"PCollections also made in the city of Cincinnational of Hamilton, State of Ohio.

LIGE ARNOLD,

Collections in any of the abo e counties promp'ly attended to.

apri wat wit

E. A. W. ROBERTS,

Attorney at Law, FALMOUTH, KY. ILL practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court and in the courts of the adjoining counties,
IF Office on Market street. mms 19 ff

GEORGE E. ROE,

Attorney at Law, GREENUPSBURG, KY. A ILL practice law in the counties of Greenup newis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appends. Other on Main street, opposite the Court-House, jan14 wh

LAW NOTICE.

CLAY & MONROE, HLI practice law in the United States, Circuit, and Itistrict Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, Business confided to them will seceive prompt attention.

Address Thomas B. Monto, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, dice Short street, Lex-

THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Has be a enga ed to attend to the unfinished professional lusi ass of the late Hon, Ben, Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

apr? w&I-wtf

JOHN A. MONROE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.,

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non residents in any part of the Murshall. J. State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner unver the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions affidavirs, etc.

Constitution, (interpretation.) see Smith vs. Parsons, I. O. R., 236; schooner Aurora Borealis vs. Dobbie, 17 O. R., 125. 

MEDICAL CARD.

Dr. J. G. KEENON. If VING permanently located in Frankfort, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

Collider on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d door from corner.

Sept wawtf

JOHN M. McCALLA, Attorney at Law, and General Agent, WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C. WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

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H. WHITTINGHAM, Newspaper and Periodical Agent,

### THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

In the Senato of the United States.

JULY 16, 1861. Mr. Pomerov asked, and by unanimous Opposite Gray & Tood's Grocery Store, consent obtained leave to bring the following bill; which was read twi ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

A BILL TO SUPPRESS THE SLAVEHOLDER'S RE-HELLION.

WHEREAS, by article lirst, section eight, of the Constitution of the United States, Congress has power "to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States," "to raise and support armies." make rules for the government and regula-tion of the land and naval forces," to pro-JAMES SIMPSON & SCOTT vide for calling forth the militin to execute the laws of the Union," eto suppress insurrection and repel invasion," and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers; and whereas the creation of the Union by Office A ljoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge James Sideson and Jons L. Scott will here after principe law in partership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Sideson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in arts life or more recently as Judge of the occurrence of Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott would refer to the presents heretofore referred to by him in this published gard.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrosted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention. Union every germ of despetism that threatens its liberties; and whereas shavery in this republic has colminated in a formidable rebellion, which threatens the liberties of the whele nation; and whereas the rise of the slave power within its limits proves how atterly incomputible with republican institu-tions is every form of despetish; and where-as the great question below this motion, which it is called upon to settle now and settle forever—once for all, and for which the loyal people and States of this country are pouring out their blood and layishing their treasure. is, whether American slavery shall die or American freedom shall live; therefore, by

and us a great military necessity, forced upon us by this rebellion: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Bepresentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That from and alter the passage of this act, there shall be no shavery or involuntary servitude in any of the States of this Union that claim to have WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Irs. Sneed & Rodman's. open and armed resistance to the execution of the laws and the law open and armed resistance to the execution of the laws and the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

virtue of the Constitution, as herein set forth.

SEC. 2. And he it further enacted. The tun mediately upon the passage of this act the President of the United States shall cause his proclamation to be issued, setting forth the immediate and unconditional emancipation of all persons held as slaves in any of the and all other courts held in Frankfort.

aforesaid States, under the laws thereof And

G. W. CHASLE CHADDOCK. also ordering all officers to give protection to all such enuncipated slaves, and accept the services of all who may tender them in belich of the government, if in the j-algment of such others such services shall be useful or neces

ty in Slave

In the case of La Louis 2 Podson - Admirality Reports 250, we have the following opinion of Sir Wm. Scott:

"Let me not be misunderstood or misup-prehended, as a professed apologist for thi-practice, when I state facts which no man can deny—that personal slavery arising out of foreible captivity is coeval with the earliest periods of the history of mankind—that it is nd existing (and so far as appears, with animadversion,) in the earliest and most authentic records of the human race—that it is re ognized by the codes of the most polished nations of ant q ity—that under the light of Circ t mity its if the possession of presences on equal ted has been in every civilized country involved with the character of property and see red as such by all the protections of law-that solemn treaties have been framed WILL practice in the Courts of Owen. Carroll.

Collections in any of the counters. and national monopolies engerly sought, to without any opposition except the protests of a few private moralists, little heard and less attended to, in every country, fill with n these very lew years, in this particular country. If the matter rested here, I fear it would have been deemed a most extravagant assumption in any court of the law of nations, to pronounce that this practice, the lolerated, the approved, the encouraged object of law, ever since man became subject to law, was prohibited by that law, and was legally criminal. But the matter does not rest here. Within hese few years a considerable change of opinion has taken place, particularly in this country. Formal declarations have been made, and laws enacted in reprobation of this practice; and pains, ably and zealously conducted, have been taken to induce other countries to follow the example; but at present with insufficient effect: for there are nations which adhere to the practice, under all the encouragement which their own laws can give it. What is the doctrine of our courts of the law of nations relatively to them? Why, that their practice is to be respected; that their Habeas Corpus. &c., &c., see the case of Boll-

slaves, if taken, are to be restored to them; and if not taken under innocent mistake, to be restored with costs and damages. All this, surely, upon the ground that such conduct on the part of any State is no departure from the haw of nations; because if it were, no such respect could be allowed to it upon an exemption of its own making, for no nation can privilege itself to commit a crime against the law of nations by a mere municipal regula-tion of its own."—La Louis 2, Dodson's Adnivality R. 250-1, per Sir Wm. Scott, (Dec.

man and Swartwout, 4 Con. 95-6-7, &c., per

A FACT THAT CANNOT BE RUBBED OUT. -If the present is a war to save the Union, it cannot be gainsaid, that it has been oc-casioned by the Abolition-Republican party of the North. It has been forced upon the the North. This fact cannot be rubbed out.

Concord (N. II.) Standard.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.—From the first day's proceedings of Lincoln's Congress we see his friends propose to allevinte Lincoln's perju-ries, by committing perjury themselves. We are reminded of the incident in the history of a celebrated British statesman and wit, who, reeling home in a state of not unusual obfus-FRANKFORT, KY.,

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twent-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.

The following from a state of not unusual obfuscation, espied an acquaintance more overcome
than himself, lying in the gutter, and comforted him by saying he could not help him up,
but him.—Richmond Whig.

The Meaning of this War is a Consolidated LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS. Despotism.

ble civil war, as avowed by some of its originators, is the abolition of slavery. That is the object of the abolition element of the Republican party, inhabiting New England and the Western States generally. But, with another and larger class, its meaning, is, the oblitecotion of State sovereignties, and the establishment of a consolidated Government.

That traitorous purpose has already been avowed by many of the prominent leaders of the Republican party. Gen. Banksays, that the result of the war will be that we shall no longer be a Government of Confederated States, but a nation; "that there would have to be an end of our present form of Government." The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, conducted by James Watson Webb, Lincoln's Minister to Brazil, says, in that paper, that othe State lines must be ruled out, with nuch more to the same purport. And Cameron. Secretary of war, at the recent dinner of the St. Andrews Society at Washington, said, but when this purpose dependent of the St.

State savereignties are to be blotted out, and that a consolidated Government is to be established in place of the present State and

National Governments. realized—the inauguration of a CENTRAL DESPOTISM, and the downfall of American Liberty.—Concord (N. II.) Standard.

The Neutrality of Kontucky.

There are extremists in Kentucky. On one hand there are men who would precipitate the State into the support of Livering the State into the State into the support of Livering the State into tate the State into the support of Lincoln's policy and into the war against the South. On the other hand there are extremists (not many, we trust,) who would precipitate the State into the Southern Confederacy, and

thus invite the invasion of the State by the orth.

With whatever of hesitancy or distrust the With whatever of hesitancy or distrust the roposition to place Kentucky in a neutral position was received at first, the arguments proposition to place Kentucky in a neutral position was received at first, the arguments urged in its behalf by Mr. Crittenden and other distinguished leaders, served to consince the people of the justice and propriety of the mensure, and it has formally been in dorsed by the Legislature and the Governor

of the State, as well as by the leading men of both political parties.

This position has thus farkept Kentucky out of the war, and if adhered to, may to the end keep the belligerents from bringing the war within our borders. Besides this, a maintenance of the principle will leave the State in a posi tion to act us mediator between the warring

We do not forget that Kentnekians ave gone South to fight in the armies of the Con-leder tes, nor that other Kentuckians have rone North to unite with the Federal forces but it must be remembered that these were movements of individuals, and that the State h a had nothing to do with them.

No considerations outweighing those in favor of the neutrality of Kentucky have been presented, and it is clearly the duty of th State and of the people acting in their ind vidual capacity, to abide by and maintain the tresition.—Covington Journal, July 20th.



That the people of Franklin and adjoining counties, I would annuance that I have employed a Gunsmith to earry on the

Gunsmithing Business.

VARIOUS BRANCHES. At my Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair Street, Franktori. Repairing done on short votice, and on reasonable terms for CASH. New work made to order with neatness and disparch.

Don't forget the place—of G. W. Miller's Tin and Store Store, Frankfort, Ky.

G. W. MILLER.

\$100,000 Vington, Kenine Louis, Missouri S OF OF O E OL D H 1-2 EN 23 5.3 THE X \$2 69. dd da الله وال A EDDY 더 -Þ 00 D, AE 0 : S > arra, UZ N Sou 置点 Draw dails, III-The ouis, Miss

ROBB & DEHONEY

AVE just received, and opened a handsome and desirable stock of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

To which they invite the attention of their friends and customers, as they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH and to prompt time buyers.

REMOVAL.
The undersigned, having been compolled by the

One of the objects of the present deplora- JAS. P. MARSHALL.....JOHN A. DICKINSON NEW CARPET

> HOUSE FURNISHING STORE. MARSHALL & DICKINSON,

WE are now pening an entirely new stock, em-bracing every variety, style, and quality of loor Oil Cloths, Cornices, Bands, Shades, Shade Trinmings, Crumh Cloths, Green Baize. Rogs, Mats, India & Coco Marting Stair Rods, Curtains, Gimps, Stair Linen,

the St. Andrews Society at Washington, said, that when this war was done, "we should hear no more of Virginians and South Carolinians—only Americans."

These utterances are significant. They can only mean that our present system of Government is to be revolutionized—that State sovereignties are to be hiotted out, and

HART & MAPOTHER, Thus will the ideas of old Federalism be Lithographers and Fancy Printers, Southeast corner Morket and Third Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

CARY & TALBOTT. SUCCESSORS TO

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STOP TATEREN

HALL & HARRIS keep the
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When you go to Louisville

stop there,

T. G. WATERS,



WHOLESAE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN BOOTS & SHOES,

S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, BONNETS,

LOOK AT THIS. What makes so many go to the ST. CLOUD HOTEL, cor of Second and Jeff-ison Streets, Louisville, Kentucky? Because J. G. BLEDSOR keeps a first class house at moderate prices. A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

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HARROW & PHILLIPS. PROPRIETORS.

nug2 w&t-wtf MEDICAL REPORT. Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and

Disease.

Price on'v ten Cents.



Teams, \$1 50 per day.

IT Sent tree of postago t. all parts of the Union. ON A NEW METHOD of treat ON A NEW METHOD of treating Syp'olls, Gonorrhoea, Strictures, Glees, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Female Diseases, and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes, the infamilies of youthand maturity arisingfrom the secret follies of both sexes, with a full treatise on SELF-ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAK-

THE undersigned, having been compolled by the 1 te fire to change his location, has removed his BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to the room lately occupied by Boyer and Coltenbrau, on Main Nevet, opposite to the Mansion House, where he will be pleased to see his old customers and many new ones. He hopes by strict attention to business, and by charging reasonable prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a hir proport on of public par rounge.

L. STREIFF.

ICE! ICE!!

A LL citizens of Frankfort A wishing to secure a supplied with lickets. I will commence delivering my ice on Mendry, May 6th, and coutinue throughout the season. My crms are eash—and will not be departed from.

Families wishing ice at any time in the day, can be supplied from my residence.

BAN. GOINS.

The undersigned, having been compolied by the fire to the day and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment, and body, pointing out the unther ind and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment, the only retional and successful mode of care, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating married, who entertain d units of the physical condition. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the receipt of En. CENTS.

Those who have contemplating married, who the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating married, who entertain d units of the rehysical condition. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the receipt of En. CENTS.

Those who have contracted neertain tends of onest in partied the only reliable book.

The season. My created this invaluable book.

The unther and the individual the confirmation. Sent to any address to a sealed wrapper on the receipt of En. CENTS.

The unther and the individual the confir

The unsettled accounts of the late C. G. Graham are in the hands of James Harlan, ir., and J. W. Pruett, to close. All over \$100 in the hands of Bruott. It will save trouble and cost to close at once.

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The street, between sinke, and the 9, P. M., daily such with the lands of Bruott. It will save trouble and cost to close at once.

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The street, between sinke, and the 9, P. M., daily such with the same wit

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

WELLS' JOHBER, PLATER 14 by 18, \$300. Dr. dr. dr. 10 by 12, \$10, Dr. CARD PRESS. Do. CARD PRESS,

Cincinnati Type Foundry DEFERRED AND A TENER OF THE STREET

CORNER OF VINE AND LONGWORTH STS. CINCINNATI, OHIO. (ESTABLISHED 1814)
Minufacture and furnish to order every variety of

Crinting Matrials.

Our stock of Type is very large, both in extent and variety, including all the styles got up by other bounderies as well as our own.

ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF HAND, JOB. & FCWER PRESSES,

OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MANUFACTURES, Second-hand Type and Presses taken in exchange at highest prices.

Applications for Specimen Books, (which are for nished grains to the craft,) should state the nome and location of their office, and specify the manner in which they may be sent, as they are too heavy for the mail.

L. I. M'ells, Agent

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Banker's Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads &c.
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JOHN A. BAKER, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER

MILITARY GOODS, No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY,) NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments and all articles for the Military, Furnished at short Notico. To The new style of French Entigue Caps on hand and made to order.

npr24 w&t-wly

JOHN BONNER. (Successor to Peter Smith.) IMPORTER AN DEALER IN Fancy Goods, Toys,

CHINA, BASKETS, Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c., 317 FOURTH STREET

Second door East of Walnut St., april t-w&wl) CINCINNATI, O. MILLINERY.

RIBBONS. FLOWERS,

> FEATHERS, RUCHES,

HEAD DRESSES, HAIR PINS,

And other Millinery and Fancy Goods, of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open nt No. 18 West Fifth street, Ciucinnati, Ohio. sep29 w&t-wtf J. A. HENDERSON

Commission House. FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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R ECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Bye, Corn, Oats,
Bulk Meat, Buckwhent, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease
Tailow, Catton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.

Dry Fruits, Tennel. No 85, WEST SECOND ST.,

Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp Seed, and Produce in General. Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every description of Merchaudise, Whisk), Flewer, Tallow, Greaso, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Mo-Produce and draw at sight. ect6 wem.

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS, (Successors to Nixon & Goodman,) Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati, PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS, Printing Inks,

ND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-ALS. Ager for the Magnolia Mills Writing RALPH C. M'CRACKEN,

FASHIONABLE SHIRT MANUFACTURER,

Fine Linens and Gents' Fnrnishing Goods, NO. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT. (Opposite the First Presbyterian Church,) CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Shirts Made to Order by Measurement and Warranted to Fit. N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns out to order for shirts and collars. apr 19w&twly.

G. CLAY SMITH & CO.,

COVINGTON, KY., Manufacturers and Dealers in Fire and Water-proof House Roofing, Direct to Dr. Hofmann, care of Box 1655, Boston, mire? why AND Cement for Cisterns, Lining Floors and Walls of

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Fancy Articles, DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
Pomades for the Hair,

Of every style and price, at Dr. Mills' Drug store.

Tooth Brushes,
A beautiful assortment, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store, Combs,

Of every description and material, at

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Hair Brushes, The Inrgest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

Odontalgic Preparations, Consisting of Tooth Soaps. Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, etc., at Dr. Mills' Drug Store. Dog Grass Brushes,
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at
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Fancy Soaps.

Fine Cologne.

Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and perfumes, at Dr. Mo Ls' Drug Store. Fine Toilet Bottles,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at
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Perfumery.
For sale in any quantity, either in bettles suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at Dr. Mills' Drug Stere.

Handkerchief Extracts,
The genuinc Lubin's, as well as a variety of others
make, in new styles, and at all prices, at
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In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, ht Dr. Malls' Drug Store Frangipanni Sachels,
To lay in drawers and pertune clothing, ni
Dr. Millis' Bring Store.

Everything,

W. H. KEENE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS. Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,

Frankfort, Kentucky. OLD BOURBON WHISKY. A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky-none better.

Cigars. Just received a supply of those celebrated "Ugues" and "Compania."

Garden Seeds.

A full assortment of Pitkin, Wiard & Co.'s cole-brated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season. Groceries.
Sugnr, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and every thing in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

Flour and Meal.
The best brands of Flour und Meal constantly on hand. Family Supplies. Family Supplies.

I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisious, Liquers, &c., &c. Also Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tohacco and Cigars &c., all of which are selected from the best assortments and with great care.

I only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring Tash, but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, Mny, and September. Call and see me, mar2 w&t-wtf

S. BARKER & CO.,

Between Market and Jefferson Streets. LOUISVILLE, KY ..

\$100,000

DRY GOODS.

To be Sold at Wholesale or Retail,

Regardless of Cost. Commencing Monday, April 29, 1861. W E having made large purchases East, at nuctions and clss where, at less than half their usual value, our stock heing large for the times, we have concluded to seiloff our goods at such prices as

will warrant immediate side. Our stock is the most complete that has ever been offered, and every article ALSO. OUR STOCK OF

Window Shades, C... pets, And Oil Cloths,

Will be sold at prime cost, and less than cost. apr30 wat-wim. S. BALKER & CO. SOMETHING NEW! Deguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographes, and Ivorytypes.

H. L. Goodwin, TAKES plensure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gallary of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be plensed to wait on those wishing perfect Likenesses of themselves or triends; he is confident he will be able to please the most astidious in any kind of picture they and desire, from a life-size putrait to the smallest Daguerreotype, or Ambrotype. Also, Baguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil and satisfaction given.

Lam also prepared to make those gens of Photo-

satisfaction given.

I am alsn prepared to make those gens of Photography, the Dagnerred ppe, which is truly the most durable small picture of produced.

The Iverylpp, (made only at this Gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photographic picture ever presented to the public. In briliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best minature on Ivery.

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jy3 w&t-wtf Call and See.

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CHARLES HOPMANN, M. D. F. R. S., Professor of diseases of the genithl ergans in the Tremont Medical Institute, has at a large expense to the iostitute published a work on the treatment of all private diseases of the male and female genital organs, also a treatisena the result of Quanism, Masturbation. Sexual debility, Involuntary Nocturnal Emissions, Spermatorthea, &c., eausing Impotency and Medical and Physical Debility.

Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely suppressed mensituation, would learn something by sending for a book. Euclose two red stamps to pay the postage. SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS!

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Cellars, Granaries, Covering Steamboats,
Railroad Cars. Engine Rooms, Fire
Walls, etc., etc.

I will stand the severest test of HEAT, COLD, or RAIN of any climate, and will not MELT,
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The Material can be furnished to parties in the interior of the State in Barrels for all Itomestic purposes. For Cheapness and Durability, it excells all articles now in uso.

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CURKAN C. SMITH, Richmond, Ky., G. CLAY SMITH Covington, by.

O. C. POMEROY, Agent.

Lodged in Jail.

Lodged in Jail.

Country and steamboats, two runaway slaves were lodged in the Meckcastle Count, Jail, at MI. Vernon, Ky., one of them calling himself IENRY CHAP.

All, be is about 40 years old; whou is is feet bigh; weights about 15 pounds; is of rather a black complexion; very quick spaken; two of his upper front teeth project out from the others, and he is ruptured. The other boy calls himself ANDELSON (HAP)

MAN, he is about 30 years old; weights about 160 pounds; is about 5 feet b or 9 inches high; is of a copper color; has one upper front tooth out and talks but little

They claim the discount, Jail, at MI. Vernon, Ky., one of them calling himself IENRY CHAP.

AN, be is about 40 years old; whou is is feet bigh; weights about 160 pounds; is of rather a black complexion; very quick spaken; two of his upper front teeth project out from the others, and he is ruptured. The other boy calls himself ANDELSON (HAP)

MAN, he is about 30 years old; weights about 160 pounds; is about 50 years old; weights about 180 years old; who with the proposes.

WM. PAYNE,

WM. PAYNE,

CHRAN C. SMITH Covington, by.

CURKAN C. SMITH Covington, by.

CURKAN C. SMITH Covington, by.

TERMS:

#### STATES RIGHTS TICKET. FOR STATE SENATE-20TH DISTRCT, HON. THOMAS'P. PORTER.

OF WOODFORD. FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY,

CAPT. THOMAS STEELE.

(Regular Election, first Menday in Angust.) SATURDAY .....JULY 27, 1861.

See outside for interesting reading

matter.

Secret Military Conspiracy -- Kentucky Nentrality to be Reneunced after the Elections -- Ferces Organizing in Kentucky to aid Linceln's Invasion of Tennessee. The Louisville Journal has been preparing

be ready to march his armies into Kentueky. tenden. If the terrible defeat of the Federal forces at Manassus does not delay the movement, the military occupation of Kentucky will be attempted soon ufter the August elections. Preparations for this have been some time progressing, and the Journal is now promoting the scheme. Its partisans are not only engaged in secretly distributing Lincoln guns, but in secretly organizing military forces, unknown to Federal or State laws. Lieut. Nelson, of the U.S. Navy, has been co-operating in Garrard county with Abolitionists, Submissionists, and Coercionists. He is there called General Nelson, and, we are informed, has been appointing general, field, and staff ter-Masters, Inspectors, &c., &c., under some programme doubtless to be openly sanctioned bereafter by Lincoln. We are assured that Nelson, Garrett Davis, Sam Gill,\* Dick Robinson, Wm. Hoskins, Josh. Burdett, and divers others, met on this business at the Broadway Hotel in Lexington, on Monday night last; and that Jerry Boyle, and others, met at Bryantsville, on the preceding Sunday, on the same business. The Shelby News (a Union organ) is informed from a private source that Boylet is raising a regiment to march upon Cumberland Gap and drive away a body of Tennesseeans said to be enare informed, is authorized by Brigadier-Gen-Usurper in occupying Kentucky with his ernor, but upon bad men:

forces. conjecture. We have been informed, how-day night, and four hundred muskets taken ever, that Mr. Gill attended for the purpose to Hickman, and five hundred muskets and of breaking up Nelson's shemes, but that he six cannon taken to Camp Brown. Col. Travwas overruled;\* and that he has since prob- is, commanding, disavows and condenns the was overruled;\* and that he has since probably gone to Garrard to obstruct the proder. The seizure wholly unauthorized and gramme there, although he is a well known, much regretted.

avowed cocreionist.

But the object, as we understand it, is, to put arms in the hands of Home Guards and put arms in the hands of Home Guards and others, pledged to fight on the side of the Geo. T. Wood is authorized by me to proceed Usurper, and give them an organization un-der military commanders, as yet unknown to Col. Travis, or others, the arms belonging to der military commanders, as yet unknown to the laws and authorities. When these arrangements are sufficiently advanced, (Nelson cover legally, also, the arms seized and conexpecting to engage 35,000 Kentuckians un- veyed to Hickman. der the programme,) 30,000 or more of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio troops are to be marched over Kentucky into Tennessee, their pathway to be cleared and kept open and their unteers. Bruce, lately announced as Inspechimself and to be styled by the Legislature, State.

patriets in the State, and the latches of whose the American Revolution.

sandals the wicked conspirators in this pro gramme are not worthy to unloose.

Notes -- After the foregoing was prepared, we were informed that Mr. Gill, though he went from Louisville to Lexington on Monday to attend the meeting, did not uetually enter into the conclave, probably because he One copy per annum, in advance..........\$4 00 found that he was not wanted except as a cooperator. We are satisfied that, although he is a supporter of Lincoln's coercive war, he is decidedly opposed to this seheme of enlisting men to march on Cumberland Gap.

† After the above was prepared, we have learned, also, that Mr. Boyle was in Lexington on Tuesday, (and probably attended the meeting on Monday night.) and that he started for Washington on Wednesday. And from the following handbill sent us from Harrodsburg, we are inclined to the opinion that the Regiment which the Shelhy News says is to be raised by Boyle, is to be under command of Col. Fry. And it has been surmised here, that Boyle's mission to Washington has reference not only to this military movement, but to a judicial appointment under the act of Congress designed by an unecnstitutional process to deprive Judge Monroe its party to throw off neutrality, at the de- of his legitimate functions-an act denounced mnnd of Lincoln, as soon as the Usurper shall as violative of the Constitution by Mr. Crit-

The following is a copy of the handbill:

Attention Volunteers !! Attention Volunteers:

"All those who wish to join the Company under command of Capt. A. Smith, jr., which is to be connected with the Regiment under command of Col. Fry, destined for Cumberland Gap, can curoll by calling on Col. Jas. F. McKee at the Potent House or on Capt. Smith. All arrangements have been made, and the company is rapidly filling up.

"Now is the time, if you love and appreciato your country, to rally to its support.

"July 23, 1861."

A week or so ago the artillery of a company of State Guards at Newport were seized hy a company of Home Guards, who were protected in the lawless act by mayor Hawkins, of that city. The captors professed a willingness to surrender the cannons to the officers—Brigadiers, Colouels, Majors, Quar-Military Board. The board ordered the guns to be delivered to the suretics who were hound to the State, and ordered the hondsmen to return them to the arsenal, and Gov. Magoffin sent Capt. Harvie there with instructions to pursue legal steps to enforce the order of the board. We have not learned that the order has been obeyed; but have seen in the Cincinnati papers a threat that the Unionists of Covington will not suffer the guns to j be returned to Frankfort. This lawless transaction, no doubt, instigated a similar act of lawlessness by some of our people in Graves county, to seize the guns stored at Mayfield. intended for distribution under orders of the camped there, two miles within the Kentucky Military Board in that portion of the State. line. Judge Bramlette, of Adair, also, we It seems that a part of them were conveyed are informed, is authorized by Brigadier-General Rousseau to raise a regiment in his neighfor safety. Gov. Magoffin, as will be seen by borhood. We have no reason to believe that the subjoined correspondence with Senator the alleged encampment on Kentucky soil Johnson, acted promptly and properly in this exists; but we have much evidence to the case, as in the opposite case at Newport, jucontrary. Governor Harris, of Tennessee, has dictionally employing legal remedies. The given sacred pledges that he will respect the conduct of Col. Travis proves the respect neutrality of Kentucky. There is a camp of Ten- which the Tennessee authorities recognize as nessecans at Cumberland Gap, but within the due to those of Kentucky. In this transac-Tennessee line; and so scrupulous is the com- tion, us in every other, Gov. Magoffin has mander, that he will not even suffer his men given conclusive proof of the vigilance, enerto take water from a running spring, whose gy, and fidelity with which he is upholding head is just within the Kentucky line. We our authority and laws, maintaining our neustate this fact on the authority of an eminent trality, and preserving the peace of the State. eitizen of high distinction in the Union par- In addition to his instructions to Senator But though Tennessee has not, as thus alleg- to Kentneky. It is most fortunate for our entitled to a re-election to the Schate. Let ed, violated our neutrality, any pretext will State that she has a Governor who cannot be serve the purposes of the conspirators. They trupped into any act of violence or folly, or wish to take advantage of any act of violence diverted from the performance, in lawful or folly that may turn up, no matter how, manner, of his constitutional functions. It

PADUCAH, July 24, 1861. What the precise result of the meeting at Lexington on Monday night was, we can only from Camp Brown, Tennessee. The muskets

JOHN M. JOHNSON.

FRANKFORT, KT., July 24, 1861. the State of Kentucky.

He will take measures immediately to re-

Dr. Johnson will forward this to Col.

Wood, at Mayfield. B. MAGOFFIN.

Mr. Breekinridge's Speech.

We commence to-day the great speech of rear protected by these secretly enlisted vol- Senator Breekinridge against the atrocious. proposition to approve and confirm the uncon tor General of the Home Guards of Kentucky, stitutional acts of Abe Lincoln, the usurper is supposed to be exercising his mythic styling himself President of the United States. office in enlisting such of the Home Guards | and shall complete it in our next tri-weekly and others as ean be safely trusted. The plan | so as to bring the whole within our next weekwas to set this expedition on foot soon after ly. It is a grand effort of reasoning arguascertaining the election of a majority of Lin- ment, imbued with the very essence and spircoln men to the Legislature. That body is to it of genuine patriotism, and of devotion to meet in September, repeal the law organ- the principles of the Constitution and the izing the State Guards, reorganize the militia Union. Had the parties opposed to Mr. of Kentucky, and place them subject to the Breekinridge been imbued with a like spirit, orders of Abe Lincoln, the Usurper, (styling the Union would have remained intact and the country at peace, instead of being, as now, President of the United States,) without any shattered into fragments and drenched with intervention of the Executive authority of the fraternal blood. One cunnot read this glorious effort without recalling to mind the noble It is true beyond question, that for some utterances of Chatham and Burke, on the time past, the self-styled Unionists have been American Revolution in the British Parliasecretly organizing politico-military com- ment. Powell, Breekinridge, and Burnett, of panies in Kentucky; and we have defined the Kentucky, have made records for themselves design, expanded as above, according to our by their efforts against the acts of a President who has abdicated bis constitutional The Journal is scattering firebrand accusa- powers and usurped powers forbidden by the sations against a mythic order, styled Constitution, which will remain a proud inher-Knights of the Golden Circle, Magoffin & itunee to their countrymen of future genera-Co., (which it does not itself believe,) only to tions. What a dreary contrast will be predivert public attention from the clandestine sented by those who tamely submitted to the militury organizations of its own faction; and, usurpations. These opponents of Lincoln's | al guaranties, and trampling under foot Mr. when its schemes are ripe for execution, con- tyranny, will be remembered and honored as templating the overthrow of Kentucky neu- historic compeers of Chatham and Burke, trality, it will shift its ground in conformity, while the submissionists will be classed with and imperiled the Union. Now, is the Kentucky, declared in the name of his con on any sort of assumed pretext, in the absence the ignoble followers of Lord North; for it is Journal surprised at these sentiments of Col. stituents, his country, and God, that the legisof justifiable grounds. This accounts for its beyond question, if there is any truth in politvehement denunciations and calumnies, hurlical philosophy, that the supporters of Linvehement denunciations and enlumnies, hurlical philosophy, that the supporters of Line dat Magoffin and others, the peers of the best coln's usurpations would have been tories in ed Union party, who are in fact the real distorbination of the best coln's usurpations would have been tories in

the Pretext fer Vielating Kentucky Neutral-

o, that they will respect the position [of neutrality] which Keutucky has assumed? can be subjuguted? Who will now doubt that Magotlin & Co., are 2. Can the Union be ever restored, an in league with Jeff. Davis and followers, constantly scheming and plotting in secret so as to bring war to our homes and firesides? The cotiations, is not the preliminary step of retrod the soil of Kentucky are the gang of se- cognizing the independence of the Confeder cration of every putriot in the State.

Lou. Jour., July 23d.

interrogative and positive imputations launch- ns a valid obligation? thoughts, words, and acts, his tongue und pen, have all been carnestly and unceasingly di- queries? rected to the maintenance of that position; and no man of the self-styled Union party ity, and ability. In proof of this, we cite all his public acts bearing on the question, and we challenge any contradictory evidence. False insinuations may be hurled; but who-

The Journal has thrown out the above to divert public attention for the present from its own wieked design of supporting Lincoln in trampling down Kentucky neutrality after the August election. Of the designs of the conspirators co-operating with the dournal to effect the object we charge, we give some de-

We only repeat here, that no man has been or can be more true to Kentucky's neutral attitude than Gov. Magoffin, as all his acts,

The Legislature. Every friend of State Rights ought to vote every one do his duty.

Manassas, Fought July 21-22.

and seize the occasion as one justifying the ed, the guilt of it will rest, not upon the Gov-What news from the race-ground? Louisville Journal, July 20.

to have been the triumph of the Confederate forces and the overwhelming defeat of the United States army .- Lou. Jour., July 23. But nothing can stand before the indom- tion. pluck of the Northern troops. sas will fall into our hands, as Bull's Run has. So will Richmond, and every place where the Confederates dare to make a stand. We are now realizing the difference between true courage and false, fire-eating chivalry.

Cincinnati Gazette, July 22. THE POSITION AT MANASSAS.-After tremendous fighting, against great odds, at the Bull's Run batteries, and immense slaughter— in which our troops behaved with the utmost nthusiasm-the centre seems to have been taken with a sudden panie, such as sometimes has taken the best troops--such, for instance, us the French were taken with at Solferino and retreated in disorder. Deprived of the support of the center, the wings were compelled to retire. It is probable that our troops in the advance were disheartened by the known to be in possession of about \$200 hy a knowledge which then became impressed on brace of villians by the names of Collins and two to one, and by their impregnable en-trenchments, the character of which they bad seen at Bull's Run.—Cin. Gazette, July 23.

Will the Louisville Journal favor the sporting circles with further interesting racing reports, and the Cineinnati Gazette oblige military eireles by further instructive discriminations" between true courage and false, fireeating chivalry?"

THE WAR NEWS .- Nothing important to report. The Federals cannot recover from received a private letter from Maysville, saythe defeat at Manassas for weeks to come.

The Louisville Journal professes surprise that a war should be made on Col. Finnell, a Union candidate for the House of Representatives in Kenton, by some of the Union men of Covington, on the ground that he is not sound enough in his Unionism. The trouble is, that Col. Finnell is not an unconditional Union man. He thinks the Union is based on the Constitution; that the Constitution is a guaranty for the protection of all supplies of the staple. You may rest assured rights; that the constitutional rights of the South have been deliberately violated; that the Black Republican party, in and out of Congress, in refusing to respect constitution-Crittenden's propositions and all other schemes of adjustment, grievously wronged the South Finnell, or at the war made on him for cuter- lation of the House should be left free and un-| unionists?

The Jeurnal's Calumniation of Gov. Mageffin Queries Suggested by the Result of the Batt. of Manassas.

1. Can the delusion longer prevail, in an Who will now place any, even the slightest quarter, that such u people as those who were reliance, upon any professions of Magoilin & represented by the victors at Manassas, eve

veriest firebrands and anurchists that ever gotiations, is not the preliminary step of reeession leaders headed by the present Gov-ernor of Kentucky. They deserve the exe-arms be meant, is it not a frand to talk of holding subjected people as members of a Whenever the Louisville Journal meditates Union, the very basis of which is the roluntasetting any mischief afoot, it is sure to be heralded by unscrupulous calumnies against other ern States could be subjugated and held as parties. This shallow trick is attempted in the conquered provinces, would that be a restoraarticle from which we quote the extract above, tion of the Union? Can an enforced assent, to which, we have to say in reply, that the if even that could be extorted, be construed

ed are wickedly calumnious. No evidence 3. Will not foreign powers, on the princican be adduced, worthy of any credence, tending to inculpate Gov. Magoflin in any failure ted in the action of the Federal Government to respect the neutrality of Kentucky. No respecting all insurrectionary governments evidence can be adduced, entitled to respect. exhibiting the power to maintain themselves, ful consideration, that the Governor is in be justified in acknowledging the indepenleague with Jeff. Davis or others, scheming dence of the Confederate States and making and plotting to bring war into Kentucky. treaties of amity and commerce with them? And it is a most incendiary, unmanly false- France having acknowledged our indepenhood, which stignutizes Gov. Magoffin and dence after General Washington's exploit of his friends as firebrands and unarchists. The crossing the Delaware and routing the Britauthors of these groundless calumnies will ish, a mere affair of surprising and routing a themselves receive, as they richly deserve, the few regiments, can France refuse to recognize excerations of all good citizens. Not one the Confederate States, after their forces had thought ever entertained by him, not one defeated and put to rout fifty three regiments word ever uttered by him, not one act ever under McDowell? And if we enjoyed the performed by him, public or private, can be henefit of this acknowledgment as against pointed out by any man of honor and truth, England, who can wonder or complain if impenching in the slightest degree the lovalty | England apply the same rule in this case and of his adherence to Kentucky's chosen atti- join France in recognizing the Confederate tude of neutrality. But, on the contrary, his States? Can any sane mind, obedient to logical discipline, escape the point of these

4. Why then should not Congress, now sitting near enough to hear the cannounding of could have done it with more vigilance, fidel- the belligerents, nuthorize the call of a national convention to make such terms as will end this needless, bloody, and ruinous war, restore peace and prosperity and happiness, and, if the old Union cannot be reconstructed, ever hurls them will only convict themselves at least c-tablish amicable commercial intercourse, in the absence of political unity between the parfies belligerent?

[For the Yeoman.]

M. Col. James H. Garrard is the Union candidate for State Treasurer. Last year he was a Breekinridge man; but, as soon as the Dismionists commenced their open move-ments to destroy the Government, Col. Garvelopments in another article to which we invite the reader's attention.

We only repeat here that years that

The compliment intended by the above paragraph seems to us rather equivocal. It is public and private, conclusively demonstrate. well known that Col. Garrard was, during the late Presidential eanvass, a member of the Breckinridge State Central Committee, and continued as such until after the election. But his principles at the August election. Never when, according to the News, the "Disunionwas the State in a condition so imperiously sts," as the submission press style the Breekrequiring patriotic statesmen in the State inridge party, "commenced their open move-Legislature. Our friends in every county are ments to destroy the Government, Colonel the best judges of the right men. We have Garrard took position with the Union men." only to exhort them, every where, to do their Now, if it is true, as the News has so often whole duty. Capt. Steele, the candidate for charged, that the Breckinridge party have the House of Representatives in Franklin been from the first aiming at the destruction county, is worthy of the confidence and trust of the Government, Col. Garrard, being a ty, residing in that quarter of the State, and Johnson and Col. Wood, he has instructed an of all true men, for he is the soul of fidelity. high official in that party, must have been whe has been here and elsewhere using his agent to call on Gov. Harris to see to it that ' And every one knows that Porter has prov- aware of its purposes; and so long as its ininfluence to suppress Nelson's flagitious plans. the sequestered arms are promptly returned ed himsolf an able and faithful legislator, fully tentions were kept concealed from the world, he acted with the party, and threw the weight of his support and influence for its represent-New and Then - Before and After the Battle of ative; but when the veil was east uside, and the designs of the party made public, then Gentlemen about town who want Col. Garrard "took position with the Union lay all the blame on the States Rights men, the peace of Kentucky shall ever be disturbto hear about the progress of hostilities in men." He could be a private, but not an open "disunionist." The reading of the paragraph copied above certainly bears this con-THE BATTLE AT MANASSAS.—The battle at struction. Perhaps the memory of the News Manassas has been fought. The result appears | was so green in relation to past events conneeted with Col. Garrard's political career, as to forbid a compliment without a qualifica-

### Attention!!

The members of the class, whose object is theoretical and practical instruction in taeties, will meet this evening, at the office of Capt. D. W. Lindsey, at 52 o'clock. A prompt and full attendance is requested, for the purpose of organization.

MURDER OF A WHOLE FAMILY AT MAYS-TILLE, KY .- We learn from the Cincinnati Enquirer, that on Tuesday evening, between he houre of twelve and one o'clock, the most fiendish murder it has been our duty to record for a long time, took place at Maysville, Ky. An old gentleman by the name of Cobb was them that the Confederates outnumbered them Moore, and in order to get it they made an attack on the old gentleman, his wife, and two sons, aged fifteen and eighteen years. The old gentleman and the two sons were killed on the spot, but the old lady was lingering Wednesday morning, and faint hopes were ntertained of her recovery. She gave the information who the murderers were. A large body of the inhabitants turned out in hot pursuit, but, up to the time the informant left, they were yet uneaptured.

The above was copied from the Louisville Democrat of yesterday, since which we have ing that the murderer had been captured and lodged in jail.

Attitude of Eugland and France on the Cetten Bleekade!

WASHINGTON, July 19. Hearn from sources entitled to unquestionable credit, that the British Government, acting in concert with that of France, is about to request of the United States Government the exemption of one Southern cotton port from that the Administration will, under no circum-

stances, concede it. THE CONGRESSIONAL GAG.-When the reolution which cut off the introduction of pence or compromise propositions was pending before the House, it was carnestly de-nounced as unjust and ancalled-for by several members. It is said that Mr. Wickliffe, of down .- Covington Journal.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-Extra Session.

Washington, July 24. SENATE.—The joint resolution to approve of the acts of the President was postponed until Friday

military establishment was returned from the zens, 1 have, after much reflection, conclu-House with an amendment as a substitute The Senate refused to concur in the amendment of the House.

Senate, in the district composed of the bill to promote the efficiency of the ties of Owen, Curroll, and Trimble.

army was discussed at length. The bill providing for the payment of the Government police at Baltimore passed.

Adjourned.

Adjourned.
House—Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill which was passed, authorizing the President, by and with the for re-election at the next August election. abvice of the Senate, to appoint Consuls at any foreign ports where he may deem it advisable for preventing piracy, at a salary not exceeding \$1,500 per annum-their offices to cense when internal pence shall be restored. Mr. Sedgwick, from the Committee on Na

val affairs, reported a bill authorizing the ap-pointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, at a salary of \$3,000 per annum.

Also the Senate bill providing for an increase of the medical corps of the navy-Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Military

Affairs, reported the Senate bill authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,

000 volunteers--passed.

Mr. Sedgwick's bill to appropriate \$150,000 to build an iron or steel elad ship or battery Mr. Burnett, of Ky., and Mr. Richardson.

of Ill., had a person altereation during a long and interesting debate on the bill appropriating \$10,000 to pay the U.S. police force at Bultimore. The bill passed. Washington, July 25.

SENATE-Mr. Fessenden made a report from the Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The report was agreed to id the bill passed.

Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., moved to take up the resolution he offered yesterday-agreed

Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the surrender and disposition of the property of the United States and Navy-yards of Pensacola and Norfolk. Mr. Trumbull moved to add the Armory at

Harper's Ferry, which was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Howe offered a resolution requiring the STRAW GOODS, President to inform the Senate what instrucions have been given to foreign Ministers

in reference to the rebellion. Agreed to. Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to indemnify the State for expenses incurred to defend the Government. Passed.

Mr. Simmons, from the Committee on Finance, reported an amendment to the bill to raise the revenue. The bill was taken up. Mr. Breekinridge said he could not vote for

the resolution, us he thought it did not state the facts in regard to the war being forced on the country by the Southern disunionists. His opinion was that the present condition of things was due to the refusal of the majority. last winter, to make any conciliation. did not think the attack on Fort Sumter was a cause for a general war, and the President is responsible for the general war. He did not think that the Congress had done its duty to the whole country. He believed the war was prosecuted for the purpose of subjugation men's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, and not for the maintenance of the Constitu- French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fash tion, for the Constitution is trampled upon every day. He believed that if the war was enried on twelve months, it would be the grave of constitutional liberty; that it was houses in the West, and our terms as liberal. his humble judgment that peace was what we need for the restoration of the Govern-complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order ment, and the preservation of constitutional in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting

was not the voice of Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

House-Mr. Richardson, in a personal explanation, said the remarks he made vester-day were entirely without premeditation. KEENE & Co., either by note or account, are request-lf in the heat of the debate he had wounded If he had violated the courtesy of the pay.

W. H. KEENE, House he made his humble acknowledgments. This statement was not prompted by any one, but wus made in justice to his own feelings. Yesterday was the only occasion in which he had been led into a personal controversy, and he went further than he intended.

Mr. Blair was not in his seat during the

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Senate bill, supplementary to the late loan act, with un amendment authorizing authorizing the Secretary of the treasury to fix the denomination of Treasury notes below \$50, which he may exchange for coin, bearing interest at 9 per eent, per annum, if this amount is necessary ulate the loan. The aggregate amount of the Treasury notes is not to exceed \$250, ment 000. The duties on imported tea 10e-coffee, feits. sugar, spices, wines, liquors, and all such exeise and internal duties and taxes as may be collected, are pledged for the redemption of the Adopted by one majority, then passed.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom the direct tax and internal duties hill was yesterday referred, retions of the House.

The Senate amendments to the bills for the payment of the Baltimore Police, making appropriations for facilitating the coinnige of Solo Agent for the United States and Canada,

BALTIMORE, July 25.

A private letter from Gen. Patterson, dated Harper's Ferry, 22d inst., says:
Gen. Johnston retreated to Winehester, where he had thrown up extensive entrench ments, and had a large number of heavy guns. I should have turned his position, and attacked him in the rear, but he had received large re inforcements from Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, a total force of over 35,000 Confed erate troops, and 5,000 Virginia militia. My force was less than 20,000. All but four—the two Indiana and Eleventh and Twenty-fourth -out of nineteen regiments, whose term of service was up, or would be within a week, refused to stay one hour over their time .-Four regiments have gone home, two to-day, and three will go to-morrow. To avoid being cut off with the remainder, I fell back and occupied this place.

LINCOLN WARISM IN MAINE .- We have often called attention to the fact (says the N. Y. Day Book) that the Democratic press of Maine is almost a unit against the disunion war programme of the Republican party, for, we are happy to say, that there are thousands of men scattered over the country who voted for Lineoln, but are now convinced that his fighting policy will, if carried to the bitter end, make the separation of the Union eternal. In Maine, especially, is this the case. The Bangor Democrat gives the following ac-

"At a special town meeting in the town of Glenhurn, on Thursday last, called to fill a vacancy in the Board of Selectmen, an antiwar Democrat was chosen over a war-Republican by a majority of almost two selectmens. TERMS:

TERMS:

TERMS:

For young ladies studying the higher hranches, per your. \$40,00 for primary department. per year. \$40,00 for primary department, per year. \$30,00 july 9 w&t-wif This is but an indication of the revolution

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidate for Senator.

Editors Yeoman: In answer to ealls made on me through the The Bill for the better organization of the public press, and repeatedly by private citided to announce myself as a candidate for the Senate, in the district composed of the coun-

May 24th, 1861. A. P. GROVER.

State Treasurer. febl6 watwie

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Beautifully Clear! Pure and White! WHAT?

Any face after the nee of the Magnolia Bulm, no natter how unsightly it was before. Price 5a cents per hottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y IP See advertisement.

TERMS CASH. I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date. IIP Sign of the Eagle. A CONERY.

junes t-wif A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE. (Successer to W. P. Leemis,) llas just received a new assert-WATCHES, CLOCKS AND

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired. ian 17w&t-w tf

JEWELRY.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED MY KEENON & GIBBONS.

DEALERS IN **BOOKS & STATIONERY.** 

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c., UMBRELLAS, &c., &c., feb25 w&t-wly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER, Merchant Tailors.

Main Street, Frankfert, Ky., HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for genlte-

all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine Mr. Sherman said he thanked God that this our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmors' Bank.

Look at This.

Feh. 19, 1961 tf.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescripion of Sir I. Clarke, M. D., Physician Estruordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous discuses to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy

TO MARRIED LADIES.

it is peculiarly snited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity Each bottle, price Ono Dollar, hears the Government Stamp of Great Britian, to prevent counter-

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscurriage, but ot any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigne on slight exertion, ported that they were unable to devise any provision which would be constitutional and failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not confine the constitution of the learning that they were unable to devise any provision which would be constitutional and failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not constitute the constitution of the learning that they were unable to devise any provision which would be constitutional and failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not constitute the constitution of the learning that they were unable to devise any provision which would be constitutional and failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not constitute the constitution of the learning that they were unable to devise any provision which would be constitutional and the constitution of the learning that they are the constitution of the learning that the constitution of the learning that the constitution of the learning that the constitution of the learning tha at thes ame time carry into effect the instructhe constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each pack-JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)

Rochester, N. Y. N. B .- \$1,00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any utherized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail, Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Millis, Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents.

MALE SCHOOL. D. G. VENABLE, heping by diligent exertion to establish a permanent School of a high order

octio w&t-wly

in Frankfort, will commence the First Se on the 4th Monday in August. English branches, per session of 20 weeks.... \$12 00 Higher branches, per session of 20 weeks.... 18 00 iuly 20 wtf

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTER-WHITE'S School for children, will commence on Monday, September 2d, 1861. Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks - - - \$8 00 No deduction for voluntary abscuce, july 25 t-wtf

FEMALE SCHOOL. Misses K. A. Monroe and Fanny Bald-

win. DROPOSE opening a school for YOUNG LADIES. In the basement rooms of the Presbyterian Church, on the last Monday in August, 1861.

LOOK OUT!

This is but an indication of the revolution which is sweeping over the State."

THE unsettled accounts of the late C. G. Graham are in the lands of James Harlan, ir., and J. W. Pruett, to close. All over \$100 in the hands of Plartan, and the balance in the hands of Pruett. It will save trouble and cost to close at once.

THO. S. PACE, june 17 In.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The special order assigned for half past one o'clock is the joint resoltion [S. No. 1.] to approve and confirm certain acts of the President of the United States for suppressing insurrection and rebellion, the question being on the passage

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Mr. President. the grounds of opposition to the joint resolution now before the body have been very fully stated by the Senator from Missonri [Mr. Polk] and by my colleague, [Mr. Powell.] I have heard no defeuse of this joint resolution offered by the majority party in the Chamber. Under ordinary circumstances I should content myself with a simple vote; but regarding the subject as one of immense importance, I am anwilling to see the resolution pass without a brief expression of the reasons of

my opposition to it.

The joint resolution would seem, upon the face of it, to admit that the acts of the President were not performed in obedience to the Constitution and the laws. If that be true, I should be glad to hear some reasons assigned by gentlemen showing the power of the Congress of the United States, by joint resolution, to cure a breach of the Constitution or to indemnify the President against violations of the Constitution and the laws. If, in any respect, that officer has violated the laws, he has also violated the Constitution; because one clause of that instrument declares that the shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." It confers on him the power to see that they are executed; but no power to

this Government can indemnify any other time will come again when it will not be conbranch of the Government for a violation of sidered treason to maintain them. the Constitution or the laws. The powers | It is proposed, sir, to approve and make conferred upon the General Government by valid the act of the President in enlisting the Constitution or the laws. The powers the people of the States are the measure of its men for three and five years. I ask you by nuthority. Those powers have been confided what authority of Constitution or law he has to the different departments, and the boundone this act? The power is not conferred in daries of those departments determined with the Constitution; it has not been granted by perfect exactitude. The President has his the law. It is, therefore, an unconstitutional owers and rights conferred on him by the and illegal act of executive power. Constitution; the legislative anthority its powers and rights; the judicial anthority its of the acts enumerated in this joint resolution and rights; and I deny that either tion which it is proposed to approve and ratical enumerated in this joint resolution indemnify the other for a usurpation of powers not confided to it by the Constitution.

Congress shall raise armies, and a law now powers that the local limits the resolution has not considered to the constitution. Sir, Congress by a joint resolution, has no upon your stutute-book limits the number of more right, in my opinion, to make valid a the regular force, officers and men. Hence, the President, than the President would have | Constitution and of the laws.

by an entry upon the executive journal to | The President has added immensely to the by an entry upon the executive journal to the Supreme Court of the Chited States of the have the right to make valid an net of the legal grounds. I pronounce it a usurpation.

Executive eneronching upon the judicial power legal grounds. I pronounce it a usurpation.

Again: this resolution, after reciting the

of the Constitution, is substantially to declare on or in the vicinity of any military line bethat Congress may alter the Constitution in a tween the city of Philadelphia and the city the future powers not granted by the Consti- make that valid. Mr. President, we have bad tution; so that, sir, in whatever aspect the a good deal of talk about rights, the rights of subject may be viewed, it appears to me the States, and the rights of individuals; some of principles involved in this joint resolution are them have been said to be shadowy and imagin-

tution or the laws? I speak not now, sir, of plain people. It is a right, the respect for many acts of the President not enumerated in which is the measure of progress and of civthis resolution. I shall conline myself, for the ilization. It is a right that has been struggled present, to the enumeration here. I think for, fought for, guarded by laws, and locked that the acts here enumerated were usurpations on the part of the Executive of the by arms, to have suffered for it, and then to United States; and that so far from a resolu- have established it upon foundations so imtion being passed ratifying and approving mutable that the authority of the sovereign them, I think the Chief Magistrate of the cannot shake it, is the chief glory of the Brit-

the three states of the Constitution that authorized him? An attempt was made

Mr. President, it needs no elaborate argu

now existed then. Those States had set up a that the laws be faithfully executed. The

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

At this point, the Senater from New York (Mr. King) suggested that, under the right to prevent snuggling, the President might have the power to blockade the southern coast; to which Mr. Douglas replied:

coast; to which Mr. Douglas replied:

"lam not talking about smuggling. It is his duty to enforce the laws of the land in respect to smuggling. But, sir, it is not his duty to preveet smuggling in any other means than those provided by law. Will the Senutor troe New York intimate to the Sonate and to the country that, under the pretext of preventing smuggling, the President can close a port created by law, and stop all commerce connected with it? Will he intimate that, under suspicion that if the revenue cutter allows u vessel to enter the port of New Orleans she will not pay any duties, therefore the President will prevent her going there? The law gives him no such power, no such discretion. The suggestion, therefore, of the Sanator from New Tork, that these ports of the United States are to be bluckaded by the Navy at the discretion of the President, under pretense of preventing smuggling, only shows how loosely even Seuntors talk ahout the powers and duties of the President. It is not necessary to argue the question. There is no law that authorizes it. To do tho act, or attempt it, would be one of those bigh crimes and usurpations that would justly subject the President of the United States to impouchment."

That, sir, was the language uttered by that

That, sir, was the language uttered by that Senator at that time. I will read also a few words attered by one who ought to be authority on many questions in this Chamber, and, indeed, ought to be an authority with ull Americans upon questions of constitutional acts of the President dono since the 4th of March last, to declare that—

"All of the extraordinary acts, proclamations, and orders hereiabefore mentioned be, and the same archereby, approved and declared to be in all respects legal and valid, to the same intent, and with the same effect, as if they had been issued and dono under the previous express authority and direction of the Congress of the United States."

The joint resolution would seem apport to Charleston. That eminent statesman uttered the following language:

"Sir, for one, I protest in advance against such remedies as I have heard lunted. The Administration itself keeps a protocol dispute the troubles in South Curolina in 1832-33, when it was suggested, that President Jackson would blockade the port of Charleston. That eminent statesman uttered the following language:

"Sir, for one, I protest in advance against such remedies as I have heard lunted. The Administration itself keeps a protocol dispute the port of Charleston. That eminent statesman uttered the following language: law. It is an extract from some remarks

"Sir, for one, I protest in advance against such remedies as I have heard hinted. The Administration itself keeps a protound silence, but its friends have spoken for it. We are told, sir, that the I resident will immediately employ the military force, and nt once blockado Charleston! A military remedy, a remedy by direct military operation, has thus been suggested, and nothing else has been suggested, as the intended means of preserving the Union. Sir, there is no little reason to think that this suggestion is true. We cannot be altogether unmindful of the past, and therefore we cannot be altogether unapprehensive for the future. For one, I raise my voice beforehand against the unauthorized employment of unlitary power, against superseding the authority of military power, against superseding the authority of the laws by an armed force, under pretense of putting down nullified attention. The President has no authority to blockade Charleston; the President has no authority to eaploy military force, till he shall be duly required so to do by law, and by the civil authorities. His data is to cause the laws to be executed. His data is to support the civil authority " cuted. His duty is to support the civil authority.

Sir, I approve these sentiments uttered by obate them.
I deny, Mr. President, that one branch of garded as sound and true, and I trust the

violation of the Constitution and the laws by sir, that is an net in derogation both of the

make valid a usurpation of the executive power hy the legislative department. Contiou says that Congress shall provide and gress has no more right to make valid an un- maintain a navy; and there is now a law oustitutional act of the President, than the upon the statute book limiting the number of President would have to make valid an act men to be employed in the Navy of the United States ted States. That, like the rest, sir, will not bear argument. I doubt if an attempt will be made to defend it upon constitutional or

authority conferred by the President upon the To say that Congress, hy joint resolution, Commanding General of the Army, "to susmay indemnify the President against a breach | pend the writ of habeas corpus at any poin manner not provided by the instrument; may of Washington," and reciting the fact that add to it or take from it. If a bare major- "he did on the 10th day of May last, issue a ity of the Honses of Congress ean, by resolu- proclamation authorizing the commander of tion, make that constitutional and valid the forces of the United States on the coast which was unconstitutional, by the same authority it may confer upon the President in the future powers not granted by the Constitutional, by the same authority it may confer upon the President in the future powers not granted by the Constitutional, by the same authority it may confer upon the President in the future powers not granted by the Constitutional, by the same authority it may confer upon the President in the future powers not granted by the Constitutional in the future powers and the future powers are constitutional, by the same authority it may confer upon the President in the future powers not granted by the Constitutional in the future powers are constitutional. atterly subversivo of the Constitution, and ary; but the right of every eitizen to be arrested contain the very essence of a Government only by warrant, and his right to have his body without limitation of powers. I had sup- brought before a judge, the judicial authorwithout inmitation of powers. I had supposed that these general principles were too
clear and too well recognized in this country
to need statement or illustration.

But it may be well, Mr. President, to inquire, has the President of the United States
assumed powers not delegated by the Constitions are the large than the proof of the United States
assumed powers not delegated by the Constitions are the large than the proof of the United States
assumed powers not delegated by the Constitions are the large than the proof of the United States
assumed powers not delegated by the Constitions are the large than the proof of that arrest
may be determined upon, is a real right.
Thought before a judge, the judge, them, I think the Chief stagistrate of the country—and I have u right in my place to say it—should be rebuked by the voto of both Houses of Congress.

The President of the United States, first, has established a blockade of the whole southern coast, and an interior blockade of the writ; but transatlantic freemen seem to be chief rivers. By what authority has he done leager to approve and ratify acts which a Euro-

at the last session of Congress to confer the authority by bill. It did not pass. Congress refused to grant this authority by law in face of the fact that seven States had then withdrawn, or attempted to withdraw, from withdrawn, or attempted to withdrawn, from with referring to the fact that the privilege with referring to the fact that the same to show that the Exceutive authority of the United States has no right to suspend the writ of habcas corpus. the Federal Union. Will any Senator say to suspend the writ in case of rebellion or inthat the power exists, under the Constitution, upon the part of the President to establish a blockade? It is an incident of war, sir; it is the exercise of the war power; and the Constitution which refers to the powers of the exercise of the United States declares that Congress shall pass an act to declare war, or Congress shall pass an act to declare war, or exercise that power.

But, Mr. President, since no argument has been made in favor of the constitutional right of the President to do this thing, I might rest the case here. I propose, however, to fortify what I have said by a little authority. I remember, cir, during the last session of Congress that questions arose here in regard to question to Congress. He did not even to constitute the constitution of the Congress of the United States, as far as I recollect our history, that this power exists upon the occasion in our history, Jefferson thought a period had arrived when, perhaps, that writ might properly be suspended. He did not undertake to do it himself. He submitted the gress, that questions arose here in regard to question to Congress. He did not even ree-the right of the President to collect the reve-ommend that it should be done; and in the or the right of the President to confect the seeded States, long debates that occurred in this and the or the right of the President to institute a other branch of Congress upon the question blockade; when the late Senator from Illinois of suspending the writ, which finally was not (Senator Douglas) delivered a speech upon suspended, not one intimation was given by this floor against the power to blockude those any speaker in either House, as far as I reports, which was not only not no wered, but, in my opinion, was not muswerable. I shall of the President. I then point to the Coustitake the liberty to read a brief extract from tution, and ask Senators who desire to apwhat he then said. It was a speech delivered prove this act, to point me to that clause in it upon the 15th day of March last in this body: which gives the right, or deduces it hy fair

"But we are told that the country is to be precipitated into war by blockading all the southorn ports blockading ports within the United States; blockading ports within the United States; blockading our own ports with our own Army and Navy. Whore is the authority for that? What law authorizes the President of the Uei'ed States to blockade Federal ports at discretion? He has an more authority to blockade New York or Bostou."

which gives the right, or deduces it hy fair construction from any provision of that instrument.

When purt of the Constitution is it, sir, which confers upon the President the right to do this act more than upon any other officer, executive or judicial, of the Government? Surely it is not that portion of the Constitution. with part of the Constitution is it, sir, whore is the authority for that? What law authorizes the President of the Coircd States to blockade lederal ports at discretion? He has as more anhority to blockade New Orleans or Charleston than upon any other officer, executive or judicial, of the Government? Surely it is not that portion of the Constitution which declares that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully accounted. The government of their own, und withdrawn most eminent commentators on the Constitution of the United States concur in say-

all other reference to the subject idle and superfluous.

Sir, one of the worst signs of the times, I venture to say here, is the manner in which that opinion has been received. A subordinate military officer in the city of Baltimore arrests a private citizen by military force without warrant of law, and confines him in a fortress. His friends attempt to get out a writ of habeas corpus before the Chief Justice of the United States, and the reply is that he will not be delivered up by the military. The Chief Jusiee then gives an opinion, which has commanded the respect and acquiescence, not only of the profession of which ne is so grent an ornament, but of almost all thoughtful men in the country; and, sir, I must express my admiration for the prued the Chief Jutice, but they have not unswered his opinion. There it stands, sir; and it is one of those productions which will add to his renown. The abuse of the press, the refusul to respect just authority, the attempt honor him, sir—I honor him for the courage with which he did his duty, as well as for the culm, temperate, conclusive ealm, temperate, conclusive manner in which he performed it. I am glad that he of his private life, as that he may be justly ranked among the most illustrious Americans, living or dead.

You propose to make that valid; you proit either upon constitutional or legal grounds. What will be the effect, sir? In approving what the President has done in this regard in trate at the feet of executive power when, in the opinion of the President, in his discretion. the time shall have come to suspend the rights of individuals, and to have substituted military power for judicial authority.

Mr. President, nlthough there are but few

of us here who take the view of the Constito-day. I trust that we will not, under uny unstances, fail to protest, in temperate but mauly language, against what we consider usurpations of the Constitution. Let me call the attention of the Senate and the country briefly to other acts, against which, in my place, I protest in the name of the Constitution, and in the name of the people I repre-

You have, sir, practically, martial law established all over this land. The houses of private citizens are searched without warrant. The right of citizens to bear arms is made nugatory by their being taken from them without judicial process, and upon mere suspicion. Individuals are seized without legal warrant imprisoned; and they cannot be taken from prison by judicial process. They are taken upon suspicion and confined by military authority. The other day, since Congress met, a military officer in the city of Baltimore appointed a marshal for that city. Will any man defend that act? Is it not martial law? Does it not override all other law? Is it not substituting the will of a military commander the laws of the land? What more authority had that officer to appoint a marshal for the city of Baltimore than he had to appoint a pastor for one of its congregations, or president for one of its banks? people against unreasonable searches or seizor any seizure without warrant of judi-United States, by one broad and sweeping act, laid his hands upon the private correspondence of the whole community, runging through some one or two years? Who de-

was seized by military authority without any process of law whatever, put in jail here, and omained here perhaps for some weeks, forgotten-forgotten, sir, as if he had been in the Bastile. His friends at last made application at one of the Departments of the Governcharged; but in the rush of ovents the very

prisonment had been forgotten. the face of the joint resolution make them valid; but we cannot make them valid in fact. its legislative functions may appropriate money which has been expended by the President without warrant of law, but whatever unconstitutional act ho may have committed cannot be cured by a joint resolution of Congress; but stands there, and will stand forever, a breach of the Constitution. Nor can this Congress, by a joint resolution, prevent any succeeding one from holding any officer of the Government responsible for any violation of the Constitution. I enumerate what I regard the record as a protest of those of us who are not willing to see the Constitution subverted. and the public liberty trampled under foot, under whatever pretext, of necessity or other-

alone shall have power "to declare war." The President has made war. Congress alone shall have power to raise and support ararmies. The President has raised and supported armies on his own authority. Congress shall have power "to provide and maintain a The President has provided an immense navy, and maintains it without anmetives of that high officer, I have the right to criticise his acts freely. The Constitution the Treasury except in pursuance of appropriations made by law. The President has taken money from the treasury without appropria-tions made by law, for the purpose of carry-ing out the preceding unconstitutional acts. of the amendments to the Constitution declares that-

"A well-regulated militia heing necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and hear arms shall not be infringed."

They have been disarmed, and disarmed without criminal charge and without warrant. One of the amendments to the Constitution declares that-

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not heviolated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by eath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized".

Many persons have been held to answer for infamous crimes without presentment or indictment, and without warrant, by military authority. The same amendment continues

"Nor shall be compelled in any criminnlease to be a witness against himself, nor he deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." Citizens have, by military authority, been deprived of life and property without due

These great and fundamental rights, sir, the sanctity of which is the measure of progress and of civilization, which have been carefully guarded and locked up in your Constitution, have been trampled under foot by military power, are being now every day trampled under foot by military power here and hereabouts in the presence of the two houses of lence and the wisdom of those who, while Congress; and yet, so great upon the one side they are determined that the military power is the passion of the hour, and so astonishing shall usurp the judicial authority, do not un- the stupid amazement on the other, that we dertake to defend it. The newspapers of the country, and men excited by the violent passions which mark the times, have denounced a constitutional government to a military despotism.

The Constitution says the freedom of speech

and of the pressshall not be abridged. Three days ago, in the city of St. Louis, a military officer, with four hundred soldiers—that was his warrant-went into a newspaper office of reports injurious to the United States soldiers in Missouri. Mr. President, is there a Senayet remains among us, a man so remarkable for here, is there a citizen in all the land, for his honored length of years, for his emi- who will say that the slightest color of many nent public services, and for the rectitude thority exists on the part of a military officer either to deprive a citizen of his liberty without warrant, or of his property, or to suppress the freedom of the press? We are told in the same dispatch that the proprietors of pose to approve it, without making a defense of the papers submitted, and intended to make their appeal—where, and to whom? To the judicial authorities? No sir; but to Major General Fremont when he should reach the past, you invite him to do the like in the Louis; to appeal from General Lyon to Genfuture; and the whole country will lie pros- eral Fremont. The civil authorities of the country are paralyzed, and a practical tial law is being established all over the land. The like never happened in this country beforc, and would not be tolerated in any comtry in Europe which pretends to the elements of civilization and regulated liberty. George Washington earried the thirteen color tution and of right which I am advocating through the war of the Revolution without martial law. The President of the United Stute cannot conduct the Government three menths without resorting to it.

Mr. President, I presume every Senator here has read the opinion of the Chief Justice to which I have referred. I content myself by reading a few extracts from the close, as expressive of my opinions of the public danger. The Chief Justice says:

ger. The Chief Justice says:

"The Constitution provides, as I have before said, that 'no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law,' It declares that 'tho right of the people to be seeme in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and soizures, shall not be violated and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.' It provides that the party accused shall be entitled to u speeds trial in a court of justice.

acoused shall be catified to u speeds trial in a court of justice.

"And these great and fundamental laws, which Congress itself could not suspend, have been disregarded and suspended, like the writ of habees corpus, by a military order, supported by force of arms. Such is the case now before me, and I can only say that if the authority which the Constitution has confided to the judiciary department and judicial officers, may thus, upon any protext or under any circumstances, be neuroped by the military power at its discretion, the people of the United States are no longer living under a Government of laws, but every citizen holds life, liberty, and property, at the will and pleasure of the Army officer in whose military district he may happen to be found."

Leannet say, whether this great judge will

I cannot say whether this great judge will stitution undertakes to grard the right of the be able to preserve the Constitution of his people against unreasonable searches or seizowe him, a debt of gratitude for the vindicacial authority. Has not the President of the tion of the principles of constitutional liberty and of personal liberty which antedated and possibly may survive the Federal Constitu-

Then, Mr. President, the Executive of the through some one or two years: Who defends it as conformable to the Constitution?

I am told, sir, (and if I had the powor to do it, I would offer a resolution to have it inquired into in the name of the public liberaties,) that at this moment, in the city of therefore, concentrated in his own hands extended in the city of the constitution. The has, ties,) that at this moment, in the city of the constitution and judicial powers, which Washington, in the jail of this city, are individuals who have been taken by the military authorities, in Maryland, in other States, and definition of despotism, and exercises them in this District, who now lie here and eaunot to-day, while we sit in the Senate Chamber, be got out by judicial process; and in some and the other branch of the legislative authority to the harmonic transfer of the legislative authority. instances such an oblivion, in the hurry of ity at the other end of the Capitol. What events, has come over the imprisonment that it has been absolutely forgotten. I was told is the plea? Necessity. Necessity? I anby a Senator of one instance in which a man swer, first, there was no necessity. Was if necessary, to preserve the visible emblems of Federal authority here, that the Southern coast should have been blockaded? Did not the same necessity exist when Congress, at its last session, refused to pass the force bill, that existed at the time the President assumed ment. They looked into his case, found nothing against him, and he was ultimately disand adjudged that there was no necessity at that time, what was the additional necessity existence of the man and the cause of his im- afterwards? Was it necessary, until Congress should meet, to the existence of the Mr. President, we may pass this joint resolution to approve these acts; we may upon that powers not conferred by the instrument that powers not conferred by the instrument that powers not conferred by the instrument that powers not conferred by the instrument. should be assumed? Was there any necessifor overrunning the State of Missouri? I know, sir, that Congress, in the exercise of Was there a necessity for raising the largest armies ever assembled upon the American continent, and fitting out the largest fleets ever seen in an American harbor? Congress may judge of that necessity. Congress may deem it necessary to do so, in contemplation of a protracted struggle for the Constitution and the Union. What I mean to say is, that there was none of that overriding necessity for present preservation and existence which s sometimes made the plea of unconstitutional usurpation. In the case of the man in as usurpations of the Exceutive to go upon Maryland, who has been confined so long in Fort McHenry, and upon whose case the question arose which drew out the opinion of the Chief Justice, to which I have referred was there a necessity, in the view gentlementake of it, for holding that man in that for-The Constitution declares that Congress tress, instead of turning him over to the civil nuthorities? What was the charge? The chief charge, I believe, was that weeks before he had been concerned in treasonable acts, and in burning down bridges. Was not the judicial unthority there to take charge of it, try him, and, if guilty, to convict him and punish him? Will any Scuator point out the necessity for the occurrences which are now taking place every day, of arresting individuals without warrant of law? If that be a necessity in the present condition of atlairs chares that no money shall be taken from and when Congress is in session here, what a born except in pursuance of appropriproving and ratifying these acts, and the same character of necessity precisely, even stronger perhaps, will justify the President in superseding the laws in every State of this Union where, in his opinion, it should be done and, sir, there will not be a vestige of civil

military power.
But. Mr. Presideut, I deny this doctrino of necessity. I deny that the President of the United States may violate the Constitution apon the ground of necessity. The doctrine is utterly subversive of the Constitution; it is ntterly subversive of all written limitations of government; and it substitutes, especially where you make him the ultimate judge of from the Union—

"and no more legal right to blockade Mobile than Chicago. Sir.] cannot consent that the President of the United States and, at his discretion, blockade the parts of the United States and oally what the Constitution and laws try. Ile can do oally what the Constitution and laws anthorize him to do. He dare not attempt to ebstruct commerce at the mouth of the Mississiparity er, or at Mobile, or at nny other port in the secuel termined that Congress alone can suspend the Constitution and lot to the Constitution and lot to the Constitution and lot to the Executive. The Supreme Court of the United States have determined that Congress alone can suspend the President, or an ignorance of the laws its to do this implies a want nf respect for the integration of the President, or an ignorance of the laws of the land on the part of these who are disturbing of the land on the part of the constitution of the United States and seiznes. Their property has been taken from them: their houses have been searched without authority of law, and by a pure military authority.

"No person"—

Says one of the amendments to the Censtitution in many other countries, upported to the United States and seiznes. Their property has been taken from them: their houses have been searched without authority of law, and by a pure military authority.

"No person"—

Says one of the amendments to the Censtitution.

"No person"—

Says one of the amendments to the Censtitution in many other countries, upon express written consent. The Government of the United States may exercise influences crime, and makes the form of government and bond in the constitution of the United States and seiznes. Their property of the United States, which draws its the constitution. Mr. President, of New President, the Government of the United States have been searches and seiznes. Their property of the United States are consent. The Government of the United States are consent. It rests to the property and the constitution and to the Constitution and to the Const

authority left to rise after the passing tread of

which unites the States; none others. The people of the States conferred upon this agent of theirs just such powers as they deemed essary, and no more; all others they retained. That Constitution was made for all contingencies; for peace and for war. They conferred all the powers they deemed necessary, and more cannot be assumed, to carry on the Government. They intended to provide for all contingencies that they thought ought to be provided for, and they retained to tho States all the powers not granted by the instrument. If in any instance it muy be supposed that the powers conferred are not suffi-cient, still none others were granted, and none others can be exercised. Will this be denied, sir? Or is the doctrine to be advanced that all constitutional questions are to be made entirely subordinate to the opinions and ideas that may prevail at the hour in reference to political unity and association? It has been held heretofore-I thought it was axiomatic and received everywhere—that the terms of the Constitution of the United States were the measure of power on one side, and of obe dience on the other; and let us take care how we establish a principle that, under the presumed stress of eircumstances, powers not granted may be assumed; take eare that you do not furnish an argument which the world and history will respect upon the part of pec

ple and States, to throw off an anthority which no longer respects its own limitations.

Mr. President, these are a few of the reasons which control me in voting against this resolution. It seems to me that Congress should express some opinion upon it, and I trust it will be voted upon. If the vote shall be as I fear it will, it will be an invitation to the President of the United States, in the ab sence of other legislation, to do the like nets of usurpation whenever he thinks they are necessary. What will be the effect of it? Here in Washington, in Kentucky, in Missouri, everywhere where the authority of the President extends, in his discretion he will feel himself warranted by the action of Congress upon this resolution to subordinate the civil to the military power; to imprison citizens without warrant of law; to suspend the writ of habeas corpus; to establish martial law; to make seizures and searches without warrant; to suppress the press; to do all those nets which rest in the will and in the authority of a military commander. In my judgment, sir, if we pass it, we are upon the eve of putting, so far as we can, in the hands of the President of the United States the power of a dietator.

With such a beginning as that, what are we to expect in the future? Sir, when I see men imprisoned within hail of the Capitol. without a warrant, and the courts paralyzed, and Congress not rising to protest in indignant tones against it, my mind is filled with gloomy forebodings of the future. What may we expect, except n line of conduct in keeping with what has occurred?

Mr. President, is this contest to preserve the Constitution? If so, then it should be waged in a constitutional manner. Is the doctrine to obtain that the provisions of the Federal Constitution are to be entirely sub ordinated to the idea of political unity? Shall the rallying ery be, "the Constitution and the Uniou," or are we prepared to say, "the Constitution is gone, but the Union survives?" What sort of Union would it be? Let this principle be announced, let us carry on this contest with this spirit, and wink at or ap-prove violations of this sacred instrument and, sir, the people will soon begin to inquire what will become of their liberties at the end of the strife. The pregnant question, Mr. President, for as to decide is, whether the Constitution is to be respected in this strug-gle; whether we are to be called upon to follow the flag over the ruins of the Constitution? Without questioning the motives of any, I believe that the whole tendency of tho present proceedings is to establish a Govern-

TTO BE CONTINUED.]

JOSEPH HOLT, OF KENTUCKY .- The Black Republican journals are quite enthusiastic in their encomiums of Mr. Joseph Holt, who has left his former friends to gather under the bloody bauner of Abe Lincoln & Co. We may, in order to moderate the yauity of the aforesaid out oa the Skin, a few applications of order to moderate the vanity of the aforesaid Joseph Holt, taken oceasion some day to put in contrast with what his new friends now what they said about bim when he was in tho Cabinet of Mr. James Buchanan.

Cabinet of Mr. James Buchanan.

We can only say the man who would wilfully violate a pledge entered into by the entire Cabinet, and send off reinforcements to Fort Sunter contrary to the wish of the Cabinet of which he was a member—the man who, the contraction of the Cabinet of Which he was a member—the man who, the contraction of the Cabinet of Which he was a member—the man who, the contraction of the Cabinet of Which he was a member—the man who, the contraction of the cabinet of by this treacherous act brought on the war, is but acting out his principles when he ealls upon others to sustain it. Why don't the gallant Mr. Holt volunteer himself to lead one of old Abe's regiments in this iuhuman war upon the South He brought the war upon the country hy his treachery to his colleagues, and should be thrust for ward in the very van of the fanatical

Balt. Rep., July 20th.

## Glad News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST.



unfailing Specific for all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and a General Alterative and Blood Purifier.

THIS "REMEDY" CURES WHEN ALL OTHER PREPARATIONS FAIL. (20)

That is entirely uslike every other Medicine prescribed for Veneral Diseases, as it contains no Mineral Poison or Nauseons Brugs, being prepared from Roots, Barks, and Leaves, in the form of a pleasent and delictions Syrup.

With is "nature's own remedy," for GDNO-RIICEA, Clap.) ULEET, GRAVEL, STRICTURE and is especially recommended for FLUORABLUS (Whites in Females,) for this complaint it is invaluable.

Antes in remains, for this complaint it is invalable.

IL As a general alterative and blood purifier it
is no equal, and does not fail to cure SCROFULA,
ECONDARY SYPHILIS, GLANDULARSWELLKIS, MERCURIAL and ALL ERUPTIVE DISASES, curing them more speedily and permanently
ian any other medicine known. It does this by
curifying and clensing the blood! Causing it to
win ull its original purity and vicor, thus removg from the system all impure and peracicous causes
hich have induced disease.

IL Pin all old cases of Gonorhaa and Gleet,
iat have builded all medical skill, it is especially
commended—in old cases it never fails, and reont ones it cures from one to three days. A free
bases positively removes all scalding heat, chorden
and print are as a foot the broady in interference.

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ny class of business.

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| Fit can lay on the Toilet-table, or in the Countg-Room, without its ever being suspected as neremedy for private diseases.
| FA Treatise on Venereal Diseases, with full
| rections for their permanent cure, accompanying web, hottle.

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If For full particulars get a Circular free from any Brug store in the United States.

If Fit is sold at Retail \$2 per Bottle, or three Bottles for \$5, by all responsible Bruggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, and at wholesale by all Wholesale Druggists.

POTTER & MERWIN, Sole Proprietors,
Memphis, Tenn.

Sold in Frankfort by W. H. Averill and J. M. Mills
Wilson Peter & tho., and Raymond & Tyler, Louisucited lyths. What

RENFREW HATS"-Another new and elegant style of Soft Hat, KEENON & tilbBONS.

Proclamation by the Governor.

To the Sheriff of Jefferson county: WHEREAS, LOVELL II. ROUSSEAT, Senator elect from the Senatorial District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth wards of the city of Louisville, has resigned said office

wards of the city of Louisville, has resigned said office of Senator.

Now, therefore, l, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby direct that an election be held in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Wards of the city of Louisville, at the several places of voting therein authorized by law, on Monday, the 5th day of August 1861, for the election of a Senator for said Secuntorial District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lovell II. Reusseau, and that you cause polls to be opened in said precincts according b; and that you proceed to conduct and make due return of said election in the mode and manner prescribed.

prescribed.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunte set {1..s.} my hand aad caused the soal of the Common-like to the affixed. Done at Frankfort, this like hay of July, A. D., 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth. B. MAGOFFIN,

B. MAGOFF Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State. july 12 w&t-w3m

It Cures Diptheria, and is Everybody's

# PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE. WE ask the attention of the trade and the pub-lie to this long and unrivaled

FAMILY MEDICINE. For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Weak Stomach and General Debility, Indigestion, Cramp and Pain in Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Colic, Diur-rhuu, Cholera, &c., &c. Sore Throat and Diptheria

Is soon relieved by Garglieg the Throat with mix-tare of Pain Killer and water.

And for Fever and Ague There is nothing better. It has been favorably known for more than twenty years to be the ONLY SURE SPECIFIC

For the mnny diseases iecident to the buman fam-Internally and Externally

lt works equally sure,
What stronger proof of these facts can be propreed than the following letter received unsolicited
from Rev. A. W. Curtis:

from Rev. A. W. Curtis:

ROMEO, MACOMA CO., Mich., July9, 1860.

Messrs. J. N. Hardis & Co.;

Gentlemen:—The confidence I have in Perry Davis'
Pain Killer as n remedy for Colds. Coughs, Burns
Sprains, and Rheumatism, for the cure of which
have successfully used it, induces me to cheerfully
recommen dits virtnes to others.

A few menths ago I had recomes to It to destroy
a felon; although I had never heard of its being
used for that purpose; but having suffered intensely
from a former one, and having suffered intensely
from a former one, and having no other remeds at
hand, I applied the Pain Killer freels for about fifteen minutes at evening, and repeated the application very briefly the next morning, which entirely
destroyed the telon, and increased my confidence in
the utility of the remedy.

Yours truly,
Minister of the Westeynu Methodist Cburcb.

THE PAIN KILLER

lias been tested in every variety of climate, and by

THE PAIN KILLER

Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the truveler, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our LAKES or RIVERS WITHOUT IT.

Be sure you call for and get the genuice Pain Killer, as many worthless nectrums are attempted to be sold on the grent reputation of this valuable medicine.

Proprietors for the Western and Southern States,

Proprietors for the Western and Southern States,

Cincinnati, O.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by J. M. Mills, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lexing-tou; Frank Fitch, Lexington; D. T. & I. B. Morton, Lexington; D. B. Miller, Covingion; Scaton & Brod-crick, Maysville; Edward Wilder, Louisville; and all Louisville Druggists.

The Afflicted's Friend. Don't Delay to PURIFY THE BLOOD. DR. WEAVER'S CANKER & SALT RHEIM SYRUP,

present proceedings is to establish a Government without limitations of powers, and to change radically our frame and character of Government.

Canker. Salt Rheum, Erysiaelas, Scrofulous Diseases Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Eyes, and every kind of Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood. FOR THE CURE OF

The most effective Blood Purifier of the NINETEENTH CENTURY.

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Cerate, or Cintment,

Sore Nipples and Sore Eyes, the Cerate is the only thing required to care should be kept in the house of every family.

Price of Syrup \$1, Cerate 25 cents per hottle.

Directions accompany cacb bottle.

Sold by most Medicine dealers.

J.N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors for the Western and Southern States.

Cincinnati, th.

d Southern States
O whom all orders for the above Medicines any be

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Sold Wbolcsale and Retail by
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Good for the Stomach, Pleasing to the Taste, is DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S

### SHERRY WINE BITTERS THE CELEBRATED NEW ENGLAND REMEDY FOR HABITUAL CONSTIPATION,

Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver, or Bowels.

THEY are used and recommended by leading Physicians of the country, and all who try them proaounce them invaluable.
Dr. JAMES L. LEFFERE, writes from Navarre, Stark. co., Ohio, "The Bitters are highly praised by those suffering from indigestion, d. spepsia, and liver couplaint." ouplaint."
E. S. DAVIS, Postmaster at Williamsport, Ohio,

E. S. DAVIS, Postmaster at Williamsport, Ohio, says, "they give great satisfaction. I use thear myself, having taken cold, become prostrate and lost my appetite. It relieved are, and I can recommend it with great assurance of its merits."

Dr. WM. M. KEKR, of Rogersville, Ind., writes us that they are the most valuable medicine offered. He has recommended them with great success, and with them made several cures of palpitation of the beart and general debility.

THOMAS STANFURD, Esq., Blountsville, Heary, Co., Ind., writes us ulong letter, under date of May 4.

co. Ind., writes us u long letter, under date of May 4. 1800. He was much reduced, having been afflicted for three years with great acrous debility, palpitation of the heart of the most severe and prostrating character, "after using a few bottles! was complete. GEO. W. HOFFMAN says he was afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years, in all its various forms, and at the date of his letter he had been two years well; the Bitters effecting the core, when several physician, nttending him could do bin no good. He says, "for rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney affection, or dropsy, it is a specific certain remeds,"

remedy."

A. W. HUNT writes from Delphos, Allen co., Ohio
(a section where Fever and Agae provails.) that
he most cheerfully recommends there of decided
merit in all cases of Fever and Ague, Despersia, and

eral Debility.

K. GALLEHERS, M. D., writes from Van tt, Ohio. "I most respectfully recommend tho rry Wine Bitters to the notice of Dyspeptic pers, and to all who require n ctimulating medicino.

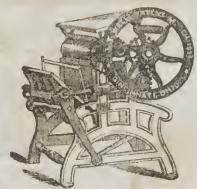
Such News we are Recorded.

Full directions accompany each bottle.
They are sold by Medicino dealers generally.
Price 75 ets. per bottle.

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The Lawyers visiting Frankfort to attend kin of the Courts, can have their briefs or business enries printed at the shortest notice.

Thereby certify that in Hair and my head partially bold. I hereby certify that in Hair and my head partially bold. I hereby certify that in Hair and my head partially bold. I hereby certify that in Hair and my head partially bold. I hereby certify that in Hair and my head partially bold. I have been supposed of oil any same use an article for the tollet my street on the tollet my street of the tollet my street my street of the tollet my street my

DICK'S ACCOUNTANT

DISPATCH PATENT

DISPATCH PATENT.

The Inventor's Cloims as acknowledged and protected by the Governments of Canada, the United States, and Great Britain;
to all whom it may concern.

What I claim as my invention is, the contrivance of keeping accounts current, of whatever kind, description, or variety, in printed form, hy keeping the statements of the several accounts standing in printers' type, or their equivalents, the type being so arranged in form as to admit of being readily and quickly re-adjusted in any particular part, where an account may have undergone a change, by the lapse or time or the current of business transactions; so that, when readjusted in all sach parts up to any given date, an impression then taken from the typeshall exhibit, in printed form, the truestate of all the accounts so kept, accounted for my the representing all the halances or conclusions, in accordance with the end or ends contemplated in keeping the record; rendering it, in commercial business, a halance sheet of the most compact and perfect character, the details of management heing substantally as recited in specification, wherein it is shown, that the fact or facts to be recorded, may be represented by figures, symbols, dates, or numbers, used either separately or in combination, or by whatever else will indicate the fact or facts as desired; and furthermore, based on this primary invention, I also claim the deviceor contrivance of rendering or transmitting accounts in partial or full statements, when the statement or statements so cent are, thus, or substantially thus, keep in type, by the contrivances of my invention, he he urchmore transmission what it may; but the particular mode of rendering accounts by the use of the Dispatch Machine, constituted of Apron Movement, Reck, and Cutter stamp, I claim in the hrondest and fullest sense; and also the unchine itself, embracing all its forms and modes of operating, as indicated in describing it, either as a simple hand instrument, or us propelled by machinery. And in connection with these sp

Rev. Robert Dick, Buffalo, N. Y., or Fort Erie, C. W., or to his Agent and Atttorney.
John J. Harries, London, England. To "Lex," who in the Montreal Gozette of 1st February, 1860, pronounces the "idea" of keeping ac-counts current "in type," a gross absurdity," thanks counts current "in type," a gross absurdity," Thanks are hereby tendered, and the assurance given, that this gross absurdity is all that Mr. Dick has patented in the domain of keeping accounts. His claims hider no operation therein into which this gross absurdity is not piratically smuggled in any manner, neither bodily nor partially, neither directly on indirectly; neither explicitly nor symbolically; this ground his claims cover, and nothing more; the absolute monopoly of this absurdity and nothing else, is all by acks as his claims, rationally rend, attest, sand with with



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DIAL THE great standard inedicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity out through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is removed by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced

them worths.

Liver Complaint, Dyspopsia, Janudier, Debility of the Nerrons Nystem, Diseases of the Kridurys, and all diseases arising trum a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and disease versus, are speedil, and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Bulsamic Cardial has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant,—It will cure, WITHOUT FAIL, the most severe and long-standing

standing Cough, Cold, Hoorsenexe, Bronchitis, nfluenza Croup, Pnenmonia, Incipient

Consumption. Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the lost severe DIARRHEA proceeding from Cold in For dipping Sheep and Lambs, and for

most severe DIAKKHUKA proceeding from COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pm. and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicino every-where, at 75 cents per hottle. The signature of C. M. Jackson will be on the outside wrapper of each hot

tle.
In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERY BODY'S ALMANAC, you will find testimony audeommendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by of the country. These Armanace of a stricle called all our agents.

CAUTION.—Beware of a spurious article called Hoofand's Superior German Bitters. Be sure to get Hoofand's Genuine Hitters, manufactured by C. M. Jackson & Co., Philadelphia. None Genuine without the signature of C. M. Jackson ou the wrapper of the strick battle.

each hottle.
Sold in Lagrange by Jas. Hoopwood; in Frankfert by W. H. Averill, and all druggists.

BCOK BINDING.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and former outcomers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Binders cold to him in November last, and will give his whole attack to the management. He respectfully solicion to the management of the patronage heretofore extend to the establishment.

TO LERKS will be furnished with RECOND ROOKS raied to any pattern, and of the very hest quality of paper.

HE BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufac-

BLANK BOOKS of every description. manufac-Parell at short notice, to order, on reasonable terus.

Binders at the old stami, over Hurlan's Law

Odice.

Oct 28 wast-weff

Lots for FFIC

I HAVE several beautifur vacant building lots for a mere trifle, for a mere trifle, and Call on me at my resplence in South Frank Flord and Presso THOS. A. THEOBALD.

YOU CAN'T FIND HEIMSTREETS INIMITABLE

HAR RESTORAL V Apothecaries and Consumers all testify that It is the Only Reliable Article

For the Bald and Grey. Read the testimeny from Kentucky. PADUCAH, KY., July 27, '861.

MR. W. A. BELL: Mr. W. A. Bell:

Henr Sir :- I have used Heimstreet's Inimitable
Hain Restouative, and am satisfied, from an experience in all other preparations for the like purpose,
that it is the an particle ever before the public
worth parchasing. Yours truly,
JOHN G. DALY.

PADUCAN, KV., July 8
Moses W. F. Hagan, & Co. Troy, N. Y: Gents—Above pleasefind statement of Mr. John G. Daly, mer. hant of our city, in regard to Hermstreet's Inmitable Hair Restorative. This testimony is given after having used most of the preparation now before the public classifier on cluster as to the merits of the Inimitable. An out of the large size. Forward by Railroad double the quantity we had hefore. Very truly yours, W. A. BELL.

WE call the attention of heads of Colleges, officers of Agricultural Societies, county officers, Maistrates, and all others desiring good work on the best terms, to our superior facilities for printing CATALUGUES.

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Books. Pamp Mets. Cords. Bill-Heads. Posters.

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We have the greatest variety of wood and meta types of the latest styles, entirely neor; fine paper and ink, of all kinds and colors, and employing the most experienced workmen, we are enapled to turn out all kinds of work in a style equal to be the most experienced workmen, we are enapled to turn out all kinds of work in a style equal to be the most experienced workmen, we are enapled to turn out all kinds of work in a style equal to be the most experienced workmen, we are enapled to turn out all kinds of work in a style equal to be the most experienced workmen, we are an article for the toilet has no equal.

Read this letter: Sr. Louts, Mo., June 1st, 1859. Thereby certify that my Hair having become and my head carrially bold. I hought from Revnolds, thruggist, one four-bit bottle of I STREET'S IMMITABLE HAIR RESTORAT S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.
Frankfort, Ky.

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MAJOR & OVERTON.

WILL execute nil orders for binding, and work in any department of the business, at their room over Keenon & Hibbons' Book Store, on Main atreet, Major's Bindiding.

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MILL execute nil orders for binding and work in any department of the business, at their room over Keenon & Hibbons' Book Store, on Main atreet, Major's Bindiding.

MILL execute nil orders for binding and work in any department of the business, at their room over Keenon & Hibbons' Book Store, on Main atreet, Major's Bindiding.

MILLIAM BOSBYSHALL.

Read one of the many letters received by the Pro-

Read one of the many letters received by the Pro-prictors: St. Loris, Ma., August 2, 1860.

MESSRS, W. E. HAGAN, & Co., Tros. N. Y. MESSES, W. F. HAGAN, & Co., Troy, N. Y.

Gents:—The happy results tending the use of Heimsteet's NIMITABLE tin every sense of the word)

Hair Restorative seems to demand that I should give my testinony that other ladies might profit by it. I have never used a hair preparation that I liked so well. It has completely restored every hair that was grey, to the colorit was in girlhood, and has brought it out thick and healthy. I was induced to use the article by Mr. Resunds, your agent here. If this letter will be of service, you may publish it.

Very respectfully yours.

Mrs. M. M. BORST, Brooklyn st.

Sold everywhere—Price 50c and 5t per hottle.

W. E. HAGAN, & CO. Proprieters Troy, M. V.

W E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. ap 18 w&t-w3m



BEFORE TAKING THE AFTER TAKING THE ELIXIR.

DR. WRIGHT'S

CELEBRATEU REJUVENATING ELIXIR!!

Prepared on the strictest Pharm securical principles by one of the ablest Chemists of the age.

This is altogether a new medicine, the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems published by a complished quacks to the suffering. Dr. Wright, well knowing the deception practised upon the uninitiated, telt it his duty at once to have this Elixir tested by the whole Medical Faculty, who, without even one dissenting voice, have given in their adherence to its perfect and undivided control ofter the whole physical man when his frame has been reduced, and when all other medicines known to the Pharmacopoia have been tried in vain. Long thought, years of patient investigation, and a new deep readdom determination, have crowned the Hoeter's efforts, and be now offers the Elixir to suffering himanity as the only thing that can cure the following diseases—namely:

(FYERAL IN BILLITY)

iiscases—namely
JENERAL DEBILITY.
JENERAL DEBILITY.
MENTAL ASID PHYSICAL DEPRESSION.
DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD,
PUBECLETY.
CONFUSED IDEAS,
HYSTERIA.
HYSTERIA.

HYSTERIA, GENERAL IRRITABILITY, RESTLESSNESS AND SLEEPLESSNESS AT

ABSENCE OF MUSCI LAR EFFICIENCY,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
DYSPEPSIA.
EMACINTION,
LOW SPIRITS,
DISDIGAMIZATION OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
And, in fact, all the concommuts of a nervous and debilitated state of the system.

As a Stimulanti It is quite different from alcoholic preparations. It is not subject to reactions in any shape; it continues to event its influence, gradually and efficiently, as long as the least necessity exists for its presence.

long as the least necessity exists for its presence.

As a Fernate Medicine,

It is equally powerfue and effective, and restores the equilibrium sooner and safer than alt the other medicines which for years have flooded the market, and which are only inimious, in place of assisting or renovating the constitution; for a very good reason loo, that they are only made from the effusions of minds ignorant of the Wedical profession altogether.

No Minerals!

Dr. Wright thinks it well to stake his professional character on the fact, that no minerals whatever form the least component parts of the ingredients in his Rejuvenating Elixir—well knowing what ruin has been entailed on the community by opium and nercury.

Generally, to the debilitated, Dr. Wright would say.

Werer despoir. No matter how worn down you may

ne-no unitter how weak you are-no matter what

the cause may have heen-forake at once whatever

as led you to depart from Hygienic principles—take

Rejuvenating Elixir. And you will soon find yourself a new man—a pride instead of the reverse, to your friends, and a health, sound, and worthy member of the human family. IPPrice \$2 per hottle, or three bottles for \$5, and forwarded by mail to all parts of the United States Sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. The trade supplied at a liberal discount.

liberal discount.
For sale by the proprietors.
J. WRIGHT & CO.
21 and 151 Chartres street,
New Orleans, La.
Sold in Frankfor by W. H. Averill, J. M. Mills, and
all Druggistsevery where.
Raymond & Tyler, and Wilson, Peter & Co., Louisville, wholesale agents.

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EXTRACT OF TOBACCO. destroying all kinds of Vermin

destroying all kinds of Vermin
on other animals.

The Manufacturers of this new and valuable preparation, heg leave to call the attention of farmers and Graziers to this effectual remedy for destroying licks, Lice, and all other insects typirious to animals and vesetation, and preventing the alarming attacks of the Fly and Scaben Sheep.

Its use not only removes the verning on animals, but cleanses and purifies the skin, thereby materially henofiting their general health, and gracially improving wood, both in quality and quantity.

This article completely supersedes that laborious and disagreeable work of preparation in your own haildings for Sheep-washing, as it is ready at all times, it any climate, and for all descriptions of Sheep, even for ewes in lamb, and can be furnished at a much reduced cost.

FISHER & CO. mar15 w3m SOLE AGENTS, 23 Contral Wharf, Boston.

A Specific for Hooping-Cough Tis known has few individuals in the counties of Josephan Shelba, and Oldhum that I have a remedy that effectually cures Hooping-Congh. If there are remed es in America or Europe that cures, it is not within my knowledge, (except the one I wee) Physicians tell the families they attend it can't be cured. I have no doubt they are candid in what they state. To get the medicine in use, and full to sleep a deep-rooted prejudice, the faculty are invited to get the medicine, and save the little innocents whom they attend, and tell them no more it cannot be cured. One dollar will pay for two bottles, which is a sufficiency for one child. This medicine can be conveyed to any purt of the United States by express for a mere trifle, Residence Green street, between Ployd and Preston, south side, No. 489, Lonisville, PATRICK MAJOR, M. D. Il the tes GINIAE PREPINATION

LATRACT BECHT.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel Dropsy, Wesknesses, Obstactions, Nevert Diseases, Femole Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Arising from Excesses and Imprudences in Life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever e use they may have originated, and NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING. Giving Health and Vigorto the Frame, and Bloom to the Pallid Chark.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

Giving Health and Vigorto the Frame, and Broom to the Pallid Chark.

It cares Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, and removes all the Symptoms, auong which will be found Indisposition

to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Meaning, General Weakness, Horror of Hisease, Weak Nerves, Tremhling, Dreadful Horror of Heath, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dinness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite; with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Counterance, and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Head, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots Fluing before the eyes,
with temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more Desirable to such patients than Solitonle, and uothing they more dread than fear for themselves; no repose of manner, no carnestness, no speculation that a hurried transition fut a hurried transition from one question.

These symptoms, if fillowed to go on—whi this medicine invariably renoves—soon follows Loss of Power, Fatt TV, AND EPILETTIC FITS, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those directly diseases—Insantry and Constitution appears. The contemnice is actually sodden and quite destitute. Neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is structural architecture.

"With woeful measures wan despair, Low aulien sounds his grief heguiled."

"With woeful measures wan despair, Low aullen sounds his grief heguiled." Debility is most terrible? and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blast ing the ambition of many a noble youth. It can be cured by the use of this

INFALLIBLE REMEDY. If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the Fluid Extract Breur will cure you. Try it, and be convinced of its elliency. Becare of Quack Nostrams and Quack Doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save Long Suffering. Money, and Exposure, by sending or calling for a bottle of this Popular and Specific Remedy. It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleas ant in its laste and odor, but immediate in action. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is prepared directly according to the Rules of PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY. with the greatest accuracy, and chemical knowledge, with the greatest accuracy, and chemical knowledge, and care devoted in its combination. See Professor Hewres' Valuable Works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard Works on Medicine. The mass of VOLYNTARY 'f ENTMONY in possession of the Proprietor vouching its virtues and curative powers is immense, embracing names well known to "Personally appeared before me, anotherman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLU, Chemist, who, being dul, swern, dors any that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury, or injurious Drug, but are purely vegetable. Drug, but are purely vegetable.

II. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. B. HIBBERD, Alderman."

Price \$1 per Bottle, or Six for \$5. De livered to any Address. Accomonied by reliable and responsible Certifi-cates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clerg, men

and others.
Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD.
Practical & Analytical Phemis).
No. 52 South 10th Street, below Chestnut, Assembly
Huildings, Philadelphia, Pa.
To be had of all Druggists and Dealerthroughout the United States, Cauadas, and British

Ask for Helmhold's—Take no other CIRES GUARANTEED.
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Dr. MERWIN'S FEVER & AGUE PILLS.

F'r the permanent cure of Fever and Aque TROCHES

THESE "Pills" never fail to cure all of the above named Fevers, and what is better, they also act as a preventive, if taken occasionally, or daily, while exposed to the infection. Hence the eld adage, "An onne of precentive interth o pound of care," In Merwis's "Fever an Azue Pilis" unfers from ALL OTHER Chill Medicines, in the following particulars:

irs: ist. They never fail to perform a speed, and per-2d. They are recommended only for one class of 3d. They are agreecble and convenient to take,
4th. They contain no paisaness minerals is

4th. They contain no poisonous minerals, being curely vegetable.

5th. They do not impair the organic functions of he stomech or any part of the system.

5th. They require no other medicine to prepare the system for their reception, or ulterwards to allay rejectively.

irritation.
7th, They are not a northern "eatch-penny humbug," but are precared by gentlemen that were born, reared and educated under the benign influence of southern institutions.
7th Revenues when you purchase those Pills, that wred and educated under the benigh inducences out them invalintions.

"TREMEDIER when you purchase these Pills, that of are not contributing means for "Yankee Linitaria Aid Societies," or Sharp's rides and howie nives, for "Bleeding Kansas," as you many times ave done, in buying northern articles.

We wish all to distinctly understand that this is a courtners. Memorise, prepared from the simple bints that grow in our Wood-lands, on our Riversanks, Bayous, and Lakes.

We like appeal merit, ne wish to coll attention of the fact, that in using this Medicine you only also fee Pills. It not this preferable to swollowing a pint of manacous mixture which, at best, can only produce the some result!

TPPrice \$1 per Hottle. ONE DOLLAR and four 3 cent postage stamps, in-losed to the Proprietors or to almost any Henler in ledicines in the Southern States, will insure a hot-

Potter & Merwin, Sole Proprietors.

Memphis, Tenr Memphis, Tenn.
Memphis, Tenn.
Wilson, Peter & Co., and Raymoud & Tyler
Louisville, Ky., Wholesale Agents.
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Notice

HARLAN, C. H., KENTUCKY, October 13, 1-60, Ottober 13, 1-60.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Harlan county on the 9th inst, two likely negro men, calling themselves Henry Tate and Andy Fineastle, Henry is about 29 years old, about 5 test 10 inches high, weights 165 or 70 pounds; says he came trou Grainger, Tennessee, and helonged to a man by the name of Whitesides, at Bean Station, in soid county. Henry isof a copper color, very sensible, and says he is a hlacksunth by trade. Andy is about 6 feet high; weights 155 or 80 pounds; has on whiskers; his neck and under his chun is very rough and hump; of a copper color, and says he came from the same county and State, and bolonged to a man by the name of Fineastle, at Rutledge. The owners of said slaves are hereby requested to come forward, prove said slaves, pay expenses, and take them. penses, and lake them.

INEZEKIAH JENNINGS,

oct26 w6m Jailer of Harlan County.

KENTUCKY F RMER.

WE have made an arrangement with Mr. H. H. H. H. H. GRATZ, to take charge of the editorial department of the KENTICKY FAR-IIOWAKD GRAIZ, to take charge of the city of the ENTICKY FAR-MCER, and can promise our subscribers a first class Agricultural and Family Journal.

The "Farmer" is the only Agricultural paper in the State, and will be devoted to the peculiar interests of this latitude, and we will spare no pains to make it theroughty reliable in every department of Agricultural Literature. Its circulation is rapidly increasing in every part of the State; and it will be found an admirable advertising medium, for those having Land, Stock, Agricultural Implements, Seeds Trees, &c., &c., for sile.

The object which peculiar it to subscribers.

ACLUARTS U.

AN ARTICLE THAT SUITS AS WELL AS BIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID Life Pi'ls and Phoen z Bitters. PHESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of THIRTY VEARS, and uring that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearl every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES Are well known to be infallible.

DYSPLPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and aerid kind; TLAY ULLINCY, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEARTEURS, HEADAGUE, KETLERSSESS, LL-TEMPER, ANXETY, LANGUOR, and MELANCHOLY, which are the general symptoms of Dysp psia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of the cure.

sequence of its cure,

COST VENESS, by cleansing the whole length
of the intestines with a solvent process, and without
violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive
within tree days. within two days.

\*\*EVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The Life Memicises have been known to cure RHILL HATISUE permanently in three weeks, and GOUT in halt that time, by removing local inflammation from the uniseles and ligaments of the joints.

joints
DEOPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most deligatially on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of GRAVEL.

Also WORMS, by dislodging from the turnings of the howels the slim, matter to which these creatures adhere.

SCUBYNY, ULCERS, and INVETER-ATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the SCORNETIC ERTPTIONS and BAD

TUMPLEXIONS, by their attentive effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eraptive complaints, sallow, reloady, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of SALT RHEDM, and a striking improvement in the charmers of the skin. striking improvement in the charmess of the skin. COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA will al-

was he cured of one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

1° (LES.--The original proprietor of these Medicines, was cured of Phes, of 35 persistanding by the use of the LIFE MEHICINES alone.

FIXER AND AGUE,—For this scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system ubject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—TRY FIF M, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

BILIOIS FEVERS ON DLIVER COMPLIANTS.—GENERAL DEBLIFY, LOSS OF APPETTE, and DISEASES OF FEMALES—the Medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description: Kinns, Evil, and Scrottla, in its worst forms, fields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints, of all kinds. Palpitation of the Heart, Painters' Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Persons whose constinutions have become impaired by their judicious as perfect.

constitutions have become impaired by theinjudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as the laever fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla,

Prepared and sold by W. B. MOFFAT,

335 Broadway, New York,

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influence, any Irritation of Normans of the Throot, Relieve the Hocking Cough in Consumption. Bronchitis, Asthma, & Citarch, Clear & gire strength to the roise of PUCLIC SPEAKERS, and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to unfild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Bronco Brown bright Troches," containing denoulcent ingredients, all Pulmonary and Bronchill Irritation.

BROWN 28. "That trembe in my Throat, (for

BROWN'S "That trouble in my Throal, (for which the "Truches" are a specific) having made me often a mero whisperer." BROWN'S "Trecommend their use to Publisher REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S "Great service in subduing HOARS REV. DANIEL WISE

BROWN'S NESS."

REV. DANIEL WISE.

'Almost instant rehet in the di
tressing labor of breathing peculi
BROWN'S

REV. A. C. EGGLES
"Contain no Opium or an, thing in.
jurious."

TROCHES

Chemist, Bosto BROWN'S "A simple and ple aut combination for Cot alls, &c."
DR. G. F. BIGELOW. TROCHES BROWN'S Beneficial in BRONGHITIS."
DR. J. F. W. LANE.

TROCHES Water New Court Rev. II. W. WAREN, TROCHES "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from Cold,"

BROWN'S REV. S.J. P. ANDERSON, St. Lonin, St. Lonin, and Irritation of the Throat, so coin-BROWN'S men with Speakers and Singers." Frof. M. STACV JOHNSON.

FEVER & AGUE PILLS.

Trof, M. STACY JOHNSON,

La Grange, Ga.

Teacher of Music, Southern

Fensel College.

BROWN'S "Great benefit when ta en hefore

and after preaching, as they prevent

that senses, from their past effect

miasmalic effluvia arising from decayed vege
tation.

PHESE "Pills" never fail to cure all of the above

named Fevers, and what is better, they also act

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nov94 w&t-w6misn DO YOU WANT WHISKERS? DO YOU WANT WHISKERS? DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE? IN YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

BLL GHAM'S

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to be Uitizens of the United States, that they have ob-cined the Agency for and are now each led to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world renowned article. THE STIMTLATING ONGUENT

ared by Dr.C. P. Bellingham, an eminent int of London, and is wurranted to bring out

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE. WHISKES UK A MUSIAUME, in the analysis of the kind used by the French, and in London and Parisit is in universaluse.

It is a heautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the soots, causing a heautiful growth of luxuriant hait if applied to be sently it will cure Baldness, and muse to spring us in place of the hald spotsa fine growth of new hor. Applied according to directions, it will turn set or town hair dark, understore may hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, unif flexible. The "Ongle Ent" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's usethey would not for any consideration be without it.

in the I life of takes, to dressed.

Trice the Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Drugnent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, hy mail (direct) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, \$118.

Apply to or address

HORACE L, HEGEMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS & C.,

23 William Street, New York

The Day of the sure of the sur by mail.

The Doctor can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Scientific treatment, a quick cure and moderate charge guaranteed.

GEORGER, BOND, M. D., Office, corner Grand and

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation of the Governor.

Whereas, numerous applications have been made to me from many good citizens of this Commonwealth, praying me to issue a proclamation forbidding the march of any forces of this or any other State or States over our soil, to make an apprehended attack upon the Federal forces at Cairo, in Illinois, or to disturb any otherwise the peaceful attitude of tre Kentucky with reference to the deplorable war now waging between the United Stutes and the Confederate States. And whereas, numerous applications from like good citizens of this Commonwealth have also been made o me, praying me to issue a proclamation forhidding the occupation of any post or place, or the murch over our sacred soil by any force of the United States for any purpose. And whereas, it is made fully evident, by every indication of public sentiment, that it is the determined purpose of the good people of Kentucky to maintain, with firmness, the fixed position of self-defense proposing or intending no invasion or agression towards any other State or States forbidding the quartering of troops upon her soil by either of the hostile sections, but simply standing aloof from an unnatural, horrid and lumentable strife, for the existense of which Kentucky, neither by thought, word nor act, is in any wise responsible. And whereas, the policy thus recommended by so many of my fellow-citizens of all political leanings, is, in my judgment, wise, peaceful, safe, and honorable, and the most likely to preserve peace and amity between the neighboring bordering States on both shores of the Ohio river, and protect Kentucky, generally, from the rayages of a deplorable war. And wherens, the urms distributed to the "State Guard, composed as it is of gentlemen equally conscientious and honest, who enterain the opinions of both parties, are not to be used against the Federal Government nor the Confederate States, but to resist and prevent encronchments upon her soil, her rights, her honor, and her sovereignty by either of the belligerent parties, and to preserve the peace. safety, prosperity, and in prices and strict neutrality of her people, in the hope she may soon have an opportunity to become a successful mediator between them; and in order to remove the unfounded distrust and suspicions of purposes to force Kentucky out of the layoust, which may be soon at the point of the layoust, which may be soon as the price assortment of the layoust, which may be soon as the price assortment of the layoust, which may be soon as the price assortment of the layoust, which may be soon as the price assortment of the layoust, which may be soon as the price assortment of the layoust, which may be soon as the price as sortment of the layoust, which may be soon as the price as sortment of the layoust which was a sortment of the layoust which was a sortment of the layoust which was a sortment of the l Union, at the point of the bayonet-which may have been strongly and wickedly engendered in the public mind in regard to my own position and that of the "State Guard," Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Ket-tucky, and Commander-in-Chief of all her military forces, on land or water, have issued this my proclamation, hereby notifying and warning all other States, whether separate or united, and especially the "United States" and the "Confederate States," that I solemnly forbid any movement upon the soil of Kentucky or the occupation of any port, port, or place whatever within the lawful boundary and jurisdiction of this State, by any of the Jouths and boys.

Also, a full assortmen | f | gaut style | o said, for any purpose whatever, until authorized by invitation or permission of the Legislative and Executive authorities of this State previously granted. I also hereby especially and solemuly forbid all good citizens of this ommonwealth, whether incorporated in the "State Guard" or otherwise, making any war-like or hostile demonstrations whatever against my of the authorities aforesaid, earnestly reuesting all citizens, civil and military, to be bedient hereto; to be obedient to the laws and lawful orders of both the civil and military authorities; to remain when off military duty quietly and peaceably at their homes. pursuing their wonted lawful avocations; to refrain all words and acts likely to engender hot blood and provoke collision; to pursue such a line of wise conduct as will promote peace and tranquility, and a sense of sufety and scenrity, and thus keep far away from our beloved land and people the deplorable calamities of invasion; but at the same time earnestly counseling my fellow-citizens of Kentucky to make prompt and efficient preparations to assume the armor and attitude pre scribed by the paramount and supreme law of self-defense-and strictly of self-defense alone; praying Almighty God to have as evermore in his holy keeping, and to preserve us in peace, prosperity, and security for-

ever. In testimony whereof, I have here-L. S. seal of the Commonwealth to be affix ed. Done at Frankfort, this the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, and in the 69th year lay of May, A. P. of the Commonwealth.

Governor:

B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., See y of State.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

Commonwealth of Kenticky, Executive Berantment. Executive Berantment. MIM BROWN (a slave.) who killed and murdered Dr. W. A. Norwood, of Henderson county, on the 1st instant, has fied from justice, and is now going at large. ing at large;
Now, therefore, l. BERIAH MAGUFFIN, Gover-nor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby

New, therefore, I. BERIAII MAGUIFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do herebsofter a reward of two Hundred and Fifty Dollars of the apprehension of said Jim Brown, and his delivery to the jailer of Henderson county, within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my this 12th day of April, A. D., 1801, and in the 59 h year of the Commonwealth

By the Governor:

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

Description.

Jim Brown is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; and weighs about 140 pounds; has a hushy head, and whiskers under the chin; is of very dark brown color; eyes rather pron inent, and smiling acuntenance. He is frost-bitten and when last even was harefeoted, and dressed in a light-colored coat; is armed with a long rified pistol, with the coek under the hyrrel.

The citizens of Henderson and Henderson county, have also affered a reward of three bundred dollars for his upprehension.

april 3 w&t-w3u

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it is represented to me that Thos R.
July, recognized to appear before the Police
of shooting with intent to kill, Thomas Green; and
whereas, said Green did subsequently to said recognizance die and Thomas B. Judy did escape from
the Sheriff of Montgomery county, and is now going
at large;

Respective. L. BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor

The Coal and Lumber Yard.

Coal and Lumber Yard.

The undersigned would inform the citizens of
will keep constantly on hand Volvebenes, Kentucky
River, Domero, and Cannel Coal which he will sell at
the lowest market price, either by the quantity or
eart had.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will
sell ou a commodating terms.

The lowest wife

will keep constantly on hand Volvebenes, Kentucky
River, Domero, and Cannel Coal which he will sell ou a
commodating terms.

The lowest wife

coal and Lumber Yard.

The undersigned would inform the citizens of
will keep constantly on hand Volvebenes, Kentucky
River, Domero, and Cannel Coal which he will sell at
the lowest country that let a lowest unarket price, either by the quantity or
eart had.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will
sell ou a commodating terms.

The lowest wife

coal and Lumber Yard.

The undersigned would inform the citizens of
will keep constantly on hand Volvebenes, Kentucky
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the lowest will be constantly on hand Volvebenes, Kentucky
River, Domero, and Cannel Coal which he will sell at
the lowest will be constantly on hand the surrounding country, that let also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which reward of Five Handred Bollars for the apprehension of the said Thos B. Jody, and bis deliver; to the juiler of Montgomery count; within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set {\tau\_s} my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of March, A. D. 1861 and in the 69th year of the Coumonwealth.

By the Governor:

Tho, B, Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State.

Description.

The said Judy is 35 years old; six feet high, and well proportioned, of dark complexion; had whiskers when he left, and dresses neatly, though not costly.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, April 22, 1861, trains will leave Frankfort as follows:
Trains going West at 7:13, A. M., and 3:3 P. M.
Trains going East at 9:30, A. M., and 6:20 P. M.
The Morning Train West makes connection for Chicago, leaving deffersonville at 2:50 P. M.
The Afternoon Train makes connection via deffersonville, New Albany, and Ohio, and Mississippi roads for the West and South.
The Nashville Trains leave Louisville at 7:55 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.—making close connections for the South.

SAMUEL GHELA Superintendent. | Contract in Frankfort.

MISCELLANEURS.

HARDIN'S GALLERY OF ART.

Corner St. Clair and Main Streets.
Entrance on St. Clair, opposite the Manston House FRANKFORT, KY.

AVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Frankforl and vicinity that he is prepared to take pictures in the best style. Having a superior Camera, he thinks be can please those who may favor him with their patronage.

tronage.

Ambrotypes, McInincotypes, Photographs, &c., of sizes and in cases to suit the bases of all, taken in the tighes, style of the art, and on moderate terms.

I'm lie invites those who wish to get their likenesses taken, to call and see specimens of his work.

Satisfaction will be given or no clarge made.

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MILITARY OOKS

HARDEE'S INFANTRY TACTICS! 2 vols. : Price \$2-by mail. \$2 25. CAVALRY TACTICS! 3 vols.: Price \$5-by mail, \$5 40.

Price, 25 cents. M'CLELLAN'S BAYONET EXERCISE!

THE SOLDIER'S COMPANION!

Price \$1 50. Fer sale by KEENON & GIBHONS. Frankfort, Ky.

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Main street, Frankfort,

ntlemen's, Boys', and Youth's HATS AND C. PS Ever brought to the city, bracing some entirely

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYL SUCH AS THE Brown "Planter,"

The "Amazon," Brown "Stiff Brim," Claret "Stiff Brim,"

Gentlemen's Dress Hats, And an endless variety of other styles for men

STRAW GOODS. Having an extra large stock on hand, we are determined to close them out at prices lower than over hefore offered in the ent. Give us a call, and satisfy ourselves.

Wes.

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Dealers in Hals, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.
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NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES

WALL PAPER. -ALSO-

LINEN AND PAPER WINDOW SHADES

CURTAIN FIXTURES, &C.,

KEENON & GIBBONS. jan26 w&t-wtf Main st., Frankfert, Ky.

LOOK AT THIS M. L. PIERSON, Manufacturer of and Dealer in CHOICE CONFECTIONARIES,

St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., (At the old Stand of T. P. Pierson.) (At the old Stand of T. P. Person.)

HANKFI'L for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above Establishment was opened. I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candy, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

\*\*Tell of also Agent for Clark's revolving Looper Sewing ...chines—one of the best and cheapest Machines now in use. Price \$38 60: Hemmer \$5 00 extra.

extra.

"Ice! Ice! Ice!—the greatest accommodation et—can be had at my Confectionary at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M. until 9 o'clock, P. M. mar25 w&t-wtf

M. L. PIERSDN.

OF THE FOUR REVIEWS AND

A discount of twenty-five per cent, from the above price will be allowed to Cubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus, Four copies of Blackword, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$9: four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood tor \$30; and so on.

17 Remittances should always he addressed to the Publishers.

LEONARD SOTT & CU., man9 w&t. wif No. 54 Gold st., New York.

REMOVAL. TOBIN has removed his atock of Grocerics to his new house on Lewis street, opposite C. G. Graham's Livery Stable, where he invites all his decisioners and as many new ones as wish to patronize him.

him,
He keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment
of Sugar, Coffee, Volasses, Spirits, Tobacco, Cigars,
L quors, and everything usually kept in a well stocked grocery establishment, which he proposes to sell
as cheap as any other honse in the edg.
L TGRIX

MEDICAL NOTICE.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

HAVE associated with me Ir. T. M. HEIDEN, late graduate of the P. M. College, of Ohio. The Doctor studied the science of medicine under my supervision, and graduated at the abeve institution, with the first honors of the class of 1960-61. Persons culling for me, in my absence, are recommended to his medical skill; and he can be found at all times, except when professionally engaged, at our office, five miles from Frankfort, on the Versnilles turnpike.

B. C. SNEDAKER. feb29 w&t-wtf

KENTUCKY RIVER COAL

HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY LIVER CHAL; also a large lot of ANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiegheny, and Pomeroy, hich I will sell, at the lowest murket price. All ders will be promptl. filled for any point on the alroad or city, by applying to me by unit, or at my pp's .ng to me by mail, or nt my